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VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862. NUMBER 244.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862.

THE MAP OF PITTSBURG BATTLE.

We give place elsewhere to a most complete and comprehensive map of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, copied faithfully from one whose construction was ordered by Gen. Sherman. It in point of detail and accuracy exceeds any before published, and we give it a place for its historic value. It shows how in the [illegible] of Sunday the rebel zig-zag line [illegible] pushed us towards the river, and [illegible] the glorious record of the recovered ground of Monday. It will bear careful [illegible].

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending April 19, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
[illegible]	13,183	15,870
[illegible]	47,588	713,434
[illegible]	127,945	233,686
[illegible]	6,378	20,980
[illegible]	5,210	110
[illegible]	31,408	6,067
[illegible]	249,758	206,369
[illegible]	1,565	1,773
[illegible], lbs	148,509	1,900,932
[illegible], lbs	770,766	1,755,943
[illegible]	36,564	60,318
[illegible], No	6,341	6,047
[illegible], No	10	
[illegible], No	8,505	1,980

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, &c., since Jan. 1st for three years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
[illegible]	296,049	393,614	174,595
[illegible]	1,718,656	1,739,282	847,094
[illegible]	1,679,222	2,855,832	2,957,738
[illegible]	238,787	134,436	373,792
[illegible]	192,047	100,707	44,444
[illegible]	355,040	167,813	163,573
[illegible]	2,118,438	2,397,587	2,319,720
[illegible]	26,168	29,988	11,591
[illegible], lbs	5,766,793	7,190,881	5,718,076
[illegible]	13,155,565	4,737,590	3,358,036
[illegible]	255,505	170,539	85,496
[illegible], No	170,053	90,413	34,688
[illegible], No	373,815	114,953	43,318
[illegible], No	54,477	40,918	36,433

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table shows the estimated amount of Flour and Grain instore in this city on the 21st day of April, compared with that of last year of the same date:

	1862.	1861.
Flour, brls	95,900	47,896
[illegible], bu	2,587,251	1,420,336
[illegible], bu	2,657,978	1,938,752
[illegible]		599,477

The rebel prisoners taken at Pittsburg, [illegible] the previous statements that the rebels in the battle were the best armed in the Southern Confederacy. The arms were [illegible] from England only last month by the steamer *Economist*, which ran the blockade at Charleston with a cargo valued at [illegible]. This is the same cargo [illegible] of by Yancey, and which has been the subject of so much glorification in Southern papers. A distribution of Enfield rifles took place only a week before Beauregard left Corinth. In addition to these arms, the best are manufactured at New Orleans. Richmond and Memphis, were in their hands, so Beauregard evidently considered his men equally as well armed as the Union [illegible].

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI.

THE DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

We had the pleasure of reading yesterday a letter from Major R. M. Hough, of this city, a member of Gen. Hunter's staff, dated Port Royal on the 13th inst., briefly giving the announced statement of the fall of Fort Pulaski on the 11th. Shot and shell from heavy guns were poured upon them, an [illegible] rain for thirty-six hours, when the commander hauled down the Confederate flag. Major Hough adds that to his charge is to be committed the prisoners, who were to be brought to New York, where probably [illegible] they have arrived. We take a few [illegible] of this achievement from the correspondence of the New York *World*.

Fort Pulaski is ours. The actual battle, the [illegible] of the fort, was an easy task after [illegible] thirteen-inch mortars and columbiads with their shot and shell, had been placed [illegible] ready to open the ball. Hereafter the Confederates cannot have all the credit of playing "masked batteries." Our batteries [illegible] as effectually "masked" as any from which rebel shots were launched against Sumter [illegible] the Federal army in the July fight at Manassas. Some of them were built in unnoticed positions, and a large cellar was dug in the sand for the magazine. Our batteries were placed on Tybee Island, extending 1,800 yards along the shore and at a distance from it. The labor of getting the mortars to their places was immense, [illegible] was cheerfully and hopefully performed. They were cast especially for this purpose at Pittsburgh, I believe; were then sent to Port Royal, and thence to Tybee Island. [illegible] works the Forty-fifth New York Regiment, Col. Rosa, the Seventh Connecticut, Col. Terry, and a number of Lieut. Colonel [illegible] engineers have been constantly busy, especially at night, in landing the armament and placing it in position. Imagine the labor of landing huge guns on a sandy coast without [illegible], and hauling them up through swamps and ditchy morasses to their places on the [illegible]. When the tide was high, small boats [illegible] bring up the guns and shot as far as [illegible], and dump them into the water, [illegible] stones or other matter being previously put down to keep them from [illegible] into the sand. When the tide [illegible], the men tugged with a will at the [illegible], and drew up the "dogs of war" to the [illegible] of "lone Tybee." Among the men who worked hard at this business were those of the Forty-eighth Regiment, well known to Brooklyn readers, and commanded by Col. Perry, a quondam Methodist minister, [illegible] good and regular standing." General [illegible] was instructed with the supervision of [illegible] entire preliminary work, and Lieutenant [illegible] and Gen. Gilmore directed the construction of the batteries. Lieut. Porter commanded the ordnance department. There have been batteries bearing on Pulaski four [illegible] miles up the river, for several months, [illegible] the effect has been to nearly cut off communication between the fort and Savannah. [illegible] guns being dragged up on the island, [illegible] were dug in which the mortars should rest [illegible] ponderous weight of 22,000 pounds, and [illegible] were arranged behind natural or artificial sand hills. The magazine was in a position easily accessible from the batteries to which it was connected by ditches about six [illegible] deep, through which the men passed to [illegible] the powder. The immediate entrance [illegible] magazine was by a tortuous underground cellar-way, so that it should be safe [illegible] shells and balls.

The following shows the composition of our batteries and their distance from Fort Pulaski:

Battery Totten, Capt. Rodman, of the [illegible] Connecticut, 1,650 yards.
Battery McClellan, Capt. Rogers, two 42-pounders and two 32-pounders, James's rifled [illegible], 1,630 yards.
Battery Sigel, Capt. Seldeneck, of the Forty-[illegible] N. Y., five 30-pounder Parrot guns and one [illegible]-pounder, James, 1,630 yards.
Battery Scott, Capt. Mason, of Third Rhode Island, three 10-inch columbiads and one 8-inch, 1,677 yards.
Battery Halleck, Capt. Sanford, two 13-inch mortars, 2,400 yards.
Battery Sherman, Capt. Francis, three 13-inch mortars, 2,400 yards.
Battery Burnside, Sergeant Wilson, one 13-inch mortar, 3,200 yards.
Battery Lincoln, Capt. Pelouze, three 10-inch [illegible], 3,200 yards.
Battery Lyon, Capt. Pelouze, three 8-inch [illegible], 3,200 yards.
Battery Grant, Capt. Palmer, of the Seventh Connecticut, three 13-inch mortars, 3,500 yards.
Battery Stanton, Capt. Skinner, three 13-inch mortars, 3,200 yards.

[illegible], after weeks of labor, everything was [illegible], and Gen. Hunter sent Lieut. Wilson [illegible] a flag of truce to the fort demanding its unconditional surrender. In this note the [illegible] armament ready to open on the [illegible] was alluded to, as insuring its ultimate [illegible]. Lieut. Wilson returned with this [illegible] dispatch from Col. Olmstead: "I am [illegible] defend not to surrender the fort."

[illegible] appearance of the fort after its surrender proved that our guns and mortars were more effective than had been anticipated. [illegible] the inside surface of the walls, several [illegible] were seen where cannon shot had [illegible], so that it looked as if a single [illegible] had entirely through. Examination [illegible] outside showed, however, that the wall [illegible] almost through by other [illegible]. The ditch around the fort was nearly [illegible] along by the breach with the fragments of masonry which had fallen in it. The [illegible] was rent by the bursting of shells, and [illegible] instance a "thirteen incher" had struck [illegible] the earth and then burst, [illegible] up the ground and opening a huge [illegible] like a small earthquake. Even if only [illegible] had taken in the fort, it [illegible] have been ultimately reduced.

[illegible] prisoners captured number 360, commanded by Col. Olmstead. Our loss is only [illegible] killed and one wounded, by a shell. The [illegible] loss, owing to their keeping close in [illegible] bomb-proofs after deserting the barbette [illegible] was only three, severely and probably [illegible]. We have taken forty-[illegible] guns, tons of powder and thousands of [illegible] of shell.

The Pittsburg Battle of Sunday, April 6.

FROM AN OFFICIAL MAP PREPARED UNDER ORDERS OF GEN. SHERMAN.

EXPLANATIONS.
A—Gen. Sherman.
B—Gen. Prentiss.
C—Gen. McClernand.
D—Gen. Hurlbut.
E—Col. Stewart.
F—Hospital Landing.
G—Where Buell disembarked.
H—Waterhouse's Batteries.
I—Taylor's Batteries.
K 1—Willard's Battery, 1st Position.
K 2— " " 2d "
K 3— " " 3d "
K 4— " " 4th "
K 5— " " 5th "
L—Silversparre's Battery.
M—Road by which Gen. Wallace advanced on Crump's Landing.
N—Siege guns.
P—Gunboats.
R—Cavalry Campy.
r—Rebel Hospital.
The dotted lines are roads.—The small spots lined across is cleared ground, fields, &c.

General, and Col. George S. Green, of New York.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands have reported in favor of taxing mineral lands in the United States not now subject to taxation.

Several vessels of the river flotilla have been up the Rappahannock, some of them as far as Fredericksburgh. About nine miles above the Rappahannock schooners had been sunk to obstruct the channel; but Commander Wyman, in the Yankee, with his consorts, pushed their way through. At one point the boats were fired upon with musketry, to which, response in kind was given. The banks being too high to admit of the use of cannon no one on board was injured. Twelve or thirteen vessels, two of them steamers, found in the creek were seized and brought down stream.

Between Tappahannock and Fredericksburg the banks of the Rappahannock are for the most part high and wooded and the current is swift. The river is now considered open for navigation, and timber for rebuilding the bridges burned by the rebels on their retreat befor Gen. McDowell's advance, will soon reach Fallmouth.

Nothing is heard of this rebel force, but it is believed to be in some force not far back of Fredericksburg.

FROM GEN. HUNTER'S COMMAND.

The Affair at Wilmington Island.

SKIRMISH AND LOSS OF LIFE.

List of Casualties in the 8th Michigan.

[To the Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, April 23.

Capt. Elder, who reached this city this afternoon, states that on the 16th, as a reconnoitering party of the 8th Regiment, Michigan Volunteers went out under command of Col. Fenton, to accompany Lieut. Wilson, of the Engineer Corps, to Wilmington Island, for the purpose of erecting fortifications, they encountered a regiment of Georgia troops in ambush, and a skirmish ensued which ended in the complete route of the rebels, leaving their dead on the field.

Our troops pursued them for two miles. As it was dark when they returned, our informant could not ascertain the number of rebels killed and taken prisoners.

The following is a list of killed and wounded of the Michigan 8th regiment:—

KILLED—N. Minor Pratt, Adjutant; F. M. Badger, 2d Lieut. Privates Timothy Condor and A. Sheaton, Co. A; Geo. Spearbalk, Chas. A. Bailey, A. Vandantack and Derkie Kapple, Co. D; Jas. Barton, Co. H; Edwin Ayres, Co. I; Ely Myers and Richard Patzie, Co. K.

WOUNDED—Capt. B. B. Church, left thigh, slight; Capt. A. A. Guild, left leg, slight; 2d Lieut. Geo. Jennings, Co. K, serious. Privates—C Schappe, Co. C, left leg, serious; Silas Gumer, Co. C, side and back, serious; Chester Walker, Co. C, right leg, serious; Andrew Colborne, Co. D, serious; Nicholas Caslin, ditto; Warren Cole, Co. A, mortal; A. Jennings, Co. A, left thigh, serious; Fred. Schullinger, Co. A, left hip, serious; Lyman A. Andrews, Co. C, right hip, serious; Chas. Swedrick, Co. K, slight; John R. Bunting, Co. I, serious; Walter Pynes, left hip, serious; James Casper, Co. D, serious; Barney Cullen, Co. A, right hand, serious; Richard Hankerman, Co. D, right hand, serious; Ross Campbell, Co. K, left side, serious; Stephen Waters, Co. D, left foot, slight; Samuel S. Esbring, Co. D, right side of head, slight; W. B. Colf, Co. I, right shoulder back, serious; Thos. Preston, Co. I, left hand, slight.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Advices per the Marion state that a surveying party of 300 of the 8th Michigan, landing at Wilmington Island, before Savannah, were surprised by six to eight hundred rebels, who poured on them an effective fire, killing and wounding several Federals, who returned the fire and went gallantly into the fight. The rebels, after a short stand, retreated. An Adjutant in the 8th Michigan regiment was killed, and 12 or 13 others; 25 or 30 wounded. The dead were taken to Fort Pulaski, and the wounded were carried to the hospital at Hilton Head. The rebel loss is unknown.

Fort Pulaski is so much injured as to be wholly unfit for a work of defense.

FROM MEMPHIS AND THE SOUTH.

Gen. Prentiss and his Fellow Prisoners.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY OF THE PROSPECT.

A Rebel Sheet Suppressed.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—From a gentleman who left Memphis a few days after the battle of Pittsburg, we learn that the rebels, putting both days of the battle together, still claim a victory. Their claim rests on the supposition that more were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners on the Federal side than on their own. Our informant says that Prentiss made a speech to his troops in Memphis, in which he endeavored to modify their complaints in relation to their treatment, feed &c. He told them that they would be soon exchanged and rallied them generally to keep up good spirits. Prentiss was in excellent temper. He owned up to a defeat on Sunday but said that the rebels were badly whipped on Monday. The prisoners were being sent to Richmond.

Our informant was in Huntsville when Mitchell reached there with his division. The seizure of that place was a complete surprise, and the occupation of the railroad between Decatur and Stevenson, was regarded as the hardest blow the rebels had yet received.

The rebels were preparing to make a desperate stand at Corinth, and fresh troops were constantly arriving.

When he left, business at Memphis was almost entirely stagnated and the people generally seem to believe that they are on the eve of events which will speedily decide the war.

Rev. D. R. McAnally, editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, has been arrested and placed in military prison and his paper suppressed for publishing treasonable matter. This arrest causes no surprise, as the course of McAnally's paper for some time past, has been very obnoxious to the officers of the Government.

THE UBIQUITOUS PRICE—WHERE HE IS.

The Whereabouts of His Fellow Rebels.

HOUSTON, Texas County, Mo., April 19.—A dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat* says: "We have been amused at the reports concerning the whereabouts of Price and Van Dorn. One day they are at Pittsburg, Tenn., and the next at Pittman's Ferry, on Black River, whilst we know that they are at neither place. Last Monday Price's and Van Dorn's commands were at Desark, ninety miles below Jacksonport, on White river.

So far from the rebels being at Pittman's Ferry, they have actually evacuated Pocahontas. The town is now deserted, the merchants having removed their goods. Jacksonport is also nearly deserted, the troops having been removed to Desark, ninety miles south, where the rebels seem to be concentrating in large force. Price is reported to have gone to Corinth.

Albert Pike with 3,500 Indians and 600 Texan Rangers were left on the borders to harrass Curtis and engage the Kansas troops, if possible, while upon our South Coleman is in close proximity.

One Edgar Ashbury is also trying to raise a regiment for guerilla warfare on the border. Col. Schnable is at Yellville, Ark., with 1,500 men. Gen. McBride has gone to headquarters to get an order to raise an independent command to operate in North Arkansas and southern Missouri. Col. McFarland with his command has gone to Des Arc.

Lieut. Col. Wood, Commandant of this post has been absent nearly a week. He returned last evening, and already we are under marching orders. So look out for something in this district soon."

THE FIRST DAYS OF THE REBELLION.

The Surrender and Abandonment of Federal Property.

Report of the Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The select Committee of the Senate, through Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, made their report to-day, under the resolution adopted in July last, instructing them to inquire into the circumstances attending the surrender of the Navy Yard at Pensacola, the destruction of the property of the United States at Norfolk Navy Yard and the Armory at Harper's Ferry, and the abandonment of the same by the Federal forces, and, also, whether there was any default on the part of our officers.

The Committee relate at length the facts as to the amount of property at the Norfolk Yard, which was valued at $9,760,000. The vessels were worth nearly two millions, and there were in the yard at least two thousand heavy guns, of which three hundred were of the Dahlgren pattern. The Administration of President Buchanan must have been perfectly cognizant of the series of events that distinctly foreshadowed the civil war about to be enacted. Therefore the Committee regard it as negligence and dereliction of official duty of the gravest character, that it was a party to that fatal policy of temporization and negotiation with an armed and causeless rebellion against the rightful authority of the laws, and condemn the scrupulous tenderness towards sedition agencies which seems to have actuated the Government at the time. A want of vigor and decision in the discharge of its duties on the part of the new Administration may be regarded as strange, if not as a failure to appreciate the actual condition of the country, at least until the 10th of April, or thirty-seven days after the expiration of the previous Administration.

The Committee can find extenuation for this only in that insane delusion which seemed to have occupied the public mind, that the portentous clouds that had blackened the heavens for months were charged with no real danger, and were to be dissipated by a continuation of a forbearance which had been continued so long that it had ceased to be a virtue, and had become the most disgraceful weakness and pusillanimity.

Capt. McCauley was induced to believe that the peace and security of the Yard depended upon preserving the existing state of things, and upon doing nothing further to excite the already maddened public feeling, and was willing to see the Government lie still and be bound hand and foot till it should be completely in the power of the insurgents. In the threats and menaces of the mob, exasperated by the representation of the case by the traitorous officers who surrendered the command, and against whom he was warned, but without avail, the Committee have the key to his deplorable conclusion; and the fact that neither he nor Capt. Paulding and Capt. Pendergrast now remember or acknowledge the operation of such influences upon their conduct, goes far to show the inconsiderate haste, if not timidity and want of nerve, under which they acted.

The Committee cannot understand why Capt. Paulding, the special and confidential agent of the Department, should have felt at liberty to leave, within a few hours after his arrival, this Yard and the property connected therewith, with the defence of which he was entrusted, without first having determined, in consultation with Captains McCauley and Pendergrast, upon some definite course to be pursued in the event of imminent danger to, or an attack upon the Yard.

The Committee came to the following conclusions:

First. The Administration of Buchanan were guilty of neglect in not taking extraordinary care and employing every possible means to protect and defend this Yard after indications of danger had manifested themselves.

Second. The Administration of Mr. Lincoln cannot be held blameless for suffering thirty-seven days to elapse after he came into power before making a movement for the defence of the Yard.

Third. Captain McCauley was highly censurable for neglecting to send the Merrimac from the Yard as he was ordered, and also for scuttling the ships and preparing to abandon the Yard before any attack was made or seriously threatened, when he should have defended it and the property entrusted to him—repelling force by force, as he was instructed to do if the occasion presented itself.

Fourth. Captain Paulding was censurable for neglecting to consult with Captain McCauley and Captain Pendergrast while he was at the Yard on the 17th of April, in regard to the course to be pursued in the event of an attack upon the Yard, and also for, immediately upon his arrival at the Yard, on the 20th, ordering the property to be burned and the Yard abandoned before taking the proper means to satisfy himself that any necessity for such measures existed.

Fifth. Capt. Pendergrast, in command of the Cumberland, the flag-ship of the Home Squadron, made no suggestions as to the measures proper to be adopted, and seems to have taken no part in the transaction, excepting to move his ship as he was directed.

The Committee say they can suggest no remedy for the errors which, they think, have been proved in this case. So far as the officers of the Navy are concerned, it belongs to the Executive Department of the Government to determine what course shall be pursued. The estimation formed by that Department of the conduct of Captains McCauley, Paulding and Pendergrast, has been manifested by leaving the first-named without active duty, and assigning to the others the commands of two of the most important Navy Yards we have left, namely, the Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Philadelphia Yard.

In concluding what they have thought it their duty to say on this subject, the Committee would simply remark, that the lessons afforded by the surrender of the Norfolk Navy Yard will not be wholly without their value to us, if we shall learn by it, as a nation, that pusillanimity in the defence of our rights may be as seriously injurious as the open assaults of our enemies.

In remarking upon the subject of the Harper's Ferry Armory, the Committee see no cause for censure in the conduct of Captain Roger Jones. To the neglect of the Government to take any measures to strengthen and defend that establishment during the winter preceding its abandonment, the same general remarks are applicable as those made in reference to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The Committee making this report was composed of Senators Hale of New Hampshire, Johnson of Tennessee, and Grimes of Iowa.

☞ Senator Gwin, who was confined in Fort Lafayette, has since turned up mysteriously in Richmond. In a recent conversation he told the secesh of Richmond that the determination of the people of the North was unwavering, and that our military laborers and manufactories of war materials had been doubled. This was very discouraging to the rebels, but how it must have inspirited the Richmond Union men.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following names appear in the list of soldiers died in the general hospital in Louisville, Ky., during the week ending April 18th, 1862:

Francis M. Moore, co. K, 80 Ill.; [illegible] co. D, [illegible]; John [illegible], co. [illegible]; J. Gregison, co. I, [illegible] Illinois.

☞ Col. [illegible] Carr, of the 3d Illinois Cavalry, has been nominated by President Lincoln as Brigadier General.

An Inquiry into Gen. Sherman's Inaction.

WHO HELD HIM BACK FROM SAVANNAH.

The Rebel Black Artillerists and Their Advantages.

WHAT THE ARMY SAY OF SENATOR GRIMES'S PLAN.

Let Us Garrison Forts With Negroes.

STATE OF OREGON PROVEN A REBEL SYMPATHIZER.

Who the Drunken General (at the East) Is.

THE PROJECT OF NATIONAL DEFENSES.

GUNBOAT RECONNOISSANCE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 22, 1862.

Senator Anthony's call for the instructions to and correspondence with Gen. Sherman, while commanding the Department of South Carolina, will show the country who is to blame for his long inaction there. In a speech Anthony intimated that Gen. Sherman did all he was permitted to do, and was fully prepared to take Savannah, and would have taken it, when he was prohibited. It is reported that the prohibition came from Gen. McClellan, without the knowledge of the President or the Secretary of War.

Yorktown letters to Baltimore journals say that the rebel guns, especially those on the heavy works, are manned altogether by negroes, or at least all the work of swabbing, loading and shifting, is done by them, with white men to overseer and direct them, and white faces peeping over ramparts to see the effect of the ball, and our marksmen choose a white mark with their rifles in preference to a black one. This furnishes additional evidence of the value of blacks as artillery men.

Senator Grimes has received a response to his speech urging the garrisoning of unhealthy forts with loyal blacks, from soldiers of the Fourteenth Mississippi, who beg that they may man guns at Fort Kerrigan and Albany, where soldiers suffered terribly from fever last summer, and fear a repetition of the same. (This letter is given elsewhere in our Washington correspondence.—EDS.)

Persons from Gen. Banks's column report little Unionism found in its march. Rebel journals confirm the report of the retreat of Stone-wall Jackson, who they say is on his way to Staunton, and may be obliged to fall still further back. The Select Committee on the case of Starke of Oregon, have reported against him. Senators Clarke, Howard, Wright and Sherman Willey find that he was up to November last, in sympathy with the rebellion, and that in November he expressed himself desirous, for the sake of peace, that the loyal States be merged in the Southern Confederacy.

All but Willey also find that he is disloyal at the present time. No testimony, additional to that submitted to the Committee, was taken, except Starke's own, he declining to send for rebutting testimony. Starke admitted that he is still willing, for the sake of peace, to have loyal States absorbed in the Southern Confederacy.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed to report a bill for the appointment of a commission of national defenses, to consist of two officers of the army, two of the navy and two civilians of scientific attainments.

Garret Davis, who is reputed the greatest bore in Congress, made a lengthened preface to-day, to his to-morrow's speech against confiscation. In the House an animated debate on the same topic took place. There was nearly two to one on a yea and nay vote against laying all bills on the table. The vote on Bingham's confiscation bill to-morrow, stands postponed till Monday—the result is doubtful. An emancipation bill will be discussed in the Republican caucus of Congressmen to-morrow. The oath of allegiance was administered to the son of Chancellor Walworth, in the military prison. He gave his parole not to aid the rebels.

Vessels from Fredericksburg have arrived at the Navy Yard. They were fired on by batteries on the banks of the Rappahannock, but nobody was hurt.

Several schooners were found sunk, and removed. The bridges of Fredericksburg are all thoroughly burned.

Mr. Wright's substitute in the House for the agricultural bill is defeated. Foster's is likely to be adopted. It constructs a Bureau of agriculture and statistics under the Secretary of the Interior, to have with other duties, charge of taking the census.

The drunken General, alluded to to by Mr. Morrill in the House to-day, is said to be W. H. Smith, who, it is said, at Lee's Mills fell off his horse twice, and got his clothes and face smeared with mud. The Military Committee of the House have agreed to prepare an important bill providing for the appointment of a commission of two naval officers, two army officers, and two scientific civilians, to form a Board which shall examine into the subject of national defenses. All appropriations for fortifications or national defenses to be expended under the direction of this Board.

The President has nominated Wm. Marsh, of the District of Columbia, Consul to Altona, Denmark, and the following Brigadier Generals: Col. C. P. Buckingham, of Ohio; Major Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector

THE SEAT OF WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM COM. FOOTE'S FLEET.

The New Gunboat Eastport.

Latest From Pittsburg Landing.

Beauregard Strongly Reinforced.

Our Wounded Underestimated.

TWENTY-SEVEN STEAMBOAT LOADS BROUGHT DOWN.

$1,000 REWARD FOR GOV HARVEY'S BODY.

"Soldier's Letters Cairo D. P. O."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 22, 1862.

The steamer Sturgess arrived from Fort Pillow early this morning, and reports the cessation of cannonading on our part. Not a gun was fired from our guns or mortars on Saturday or Sunday. This is the result of an important change of programme, alluded to in former dispatches. Gunboats are keeping watch at the bend of the river, and are abundantly prepared either to resume bombardment or resist attack.

The river is at a stand, but experienced river men say an overflow is inevitable.

At Pittsburg Landing the Tennessee rose fifteen feet on Sunday night, and the country opposite Pittsburg Landing is covered with water to the depth of four or five feet. The rise has not yet reached Cairo.

Joseph Seck, first Lieutenant of company E, 41st Illinois, severely wounded at Pittsburg Landing, died on his way down the river on the hospital boat Louisiana.

The Eastport, captured at Nashville from the rebels, is being transferred into a first class gunboat, and is nearly completed. She will be the largest gunboat of the flotilla, and armed with 10-inch Dahlgrens, and all the modern appliances of naval warfare. Captain Pritchard will probably command her.

Five of the rebels who fired on the steamer Minnehaha upon her recent trip up the Tennessee river were captured with a quantity of ammunition and horses bearing the United States brand. They were handed over to Gen. Halleck for treatment.

Capt. White, of the Minnehaha, just arrived from Pittsburg, says the weather is horrible there. It rained incessantly for three days, and it was absolutely impossible to move.

Gen. Halleck says he is pushing forward as rapidly as circumstances will admit, advancing his pickets daily and moving his army by slow, easy stages.

My informant says the rebels are fortifying Corinth vigorously. Beauregard has lately drawn large reinforcements from New Orleans, Memphis and the country adjacent, and when a battle occurs he will be able to bring into action fully 150,000 men.

It was a nephew, not a son, of Pierre Soule who was wounded at Pittsburg. He says the forthcomming battle will be the bloodiest affair of the contest, and decisive of the fate of the Mississippi Valley. If victorious, the Confederates will immediately move on Nashville.

There is decided improvement in efficiency and appearance of the army since Gen. Halleck assumed the command.

Major Belknap of the 15th Iowa has received a coloneley of a Wisconsin regiment whose commander was killed at Pittsburg.

Soule says the night before the battle the rebel forces were sufficiently near our camp to understand ordinary conversation and remained undisturbed till Gen. Bragg arrived with his forces, and the attack was then commenced.

I am inclined to think that the wounded have been underestimated. Twenty-seven transports loaded with wounded have left Pittsburg and Savannah.

I was misinformed when I stated the body of Gen. Harvey was recovered. The information was derived from a source. I supposed to be reliable.

E. H. Brodhead and Dr. Wolcott of Milwaukee, for the State of Wisconsin have arrived, and have offered $1,000 reward for its recovery.

The Postmaster at Cairo requests all postmasters, in mailing letters for the army, which should properly be sent to his office for distribution, to put them up in separate packages, and endorse the package, "Soldiers' Letters, Cairo, D. P. O." The enormous increase of letters received, makes this an absolute necessity.

CAIRO, April 22.—We are almost drowned out, but there is some prospect of a subsidence of the waters. It is extremely uncomfortable here.

The news from our fleet before Fort Wright (or Pillow) is not important. The bombardment goes on steadily. Col. Bissell and his corps of engineers have gone to the scene of operations.

The rebels have cut the levee on the Arkansas shore, opposite Fort Pillow, and the fine farming lands there are now covered with a lake of water for miles around. The residents there are greatly exasperated at this outrage.

Nothing but encouraging news is received from Halleck's army. The rains have impeded operations somewhat on both sides. Our army is being thoroughly re organized and reinforced. Gen. Halleck means to fight hard when he is ready to do it effectually.

The water has come to a stand. Fears for the present safety of the levee are allayed. Great consternation has prevailed until this morning. It has raised big guns for a week. To-day is balmy and fair as May.

Gen. Strong detained thirty box cars and an engine for the use of the poor, and a fleet of all vessels in port for the relief and protection of levees and property of soldiers and citizens on Sunday.

A bold attempt at kidnapping a negro who claimed to be a free man, was made here yesterday. Four men captured him at the brewery, hauled him waist deep through the water to a wharf boat, where a woman was in waiting for him.

The men said they had authority of the Provost Marshal for the arrest, which was false. When this was made known to the Provost Marshal, he went in search, but learned the negro had been released. No such work will be done by Capt. Merrill, except under strict conformity to his official duty.

An unusual amount of drunkenness and fighting has disgraced the city for a few days past. Yesterday Provost Marshal Merrill hauled up sixteen of those detected violating order, and has dealt with them as they deserved. He will do his duty as an officer.

The war news to-day is nearly a repitition of yesterday's.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Henry L. Kent, one of the parties indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, in this city, for conspiracy and treason, has been released from custody by order of the President.

The difficulty at the culvert of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in East St. Louis, has terminated. No effort was made to interfere with the military guard left there. It is believed the opening of the culvert would have inflicted less injury than was at first supposed.

GEN. BURNSIDE AT ELIZABETH CITY.

RUMORED REPULSE WITH LOSS.

Our dispatches brings us, through rebel sources, intelligence of a rumored repulse sustained by Gen. Burnside, in attempting to effect a landing at Elizabeth City. The relations of that place to the approaches to Norfolk from the rear, via. Pasquatank River, and the Dismal Swamp Canal system, would inevitably lead the enemy to make a strong defence, and on the other hand to induce Gen. Burnside to efforts which will doubtless shortly carry all before him.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Richmond papers of yesterday contain telegraphic reports of the landing of our forces at Elizabeth City, N. C., and an engagement at that point. They admit that their forces retreated to Dismal Swamp Canal with a loss of 38 killed and wounded, and say the Federal loss was heaviest.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 22.—So a flag of truce, we received to-day a Petersburg, Va., paper of yesterday, which says the Confederate Senate has refused to concur in the House resolution for an adjournment.

The same paper also contains a report of a repulse of a Federal force under Gen. Burnside at Elizabeth City, N. C. It is said the Federals, five thousand strong, attempted to land there, but were repulsed with a loss of five hundred killed (?) by Confederate force of one thousand, including a Georgia regiment. The rebel loss in killed is stated at fifteen, including Capt. McComm and Lieut. Wilson, both of the Georgia regiment.

A report of the same fight, to the same effect, was current at Norfolk Sunday night.

Nothing new from Yorktown, except that matters are progressing satisfactorily. Weather still bad.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A message reached the Senate from the President yesterday, touching the arrest of ex-Secretary Cameron at the instance of Pierce Butler. The President avows Butler's arrest to be his act, done under his authority, and avers that it was justified by state necessity.

The nomination of Col. Tuttle of the 2d Iowa as a Brigadier General has been determined upon.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Samuel Vinton and Daniel R. Goodloe as Commissioners to abolish slavery in the District; also, the following: F. Hinds, of Missouri, 2d Lieutenant in the 1st Infantry, for gallantry at Springfield, and for faithful service to Gen. Lyon; John S. Fillmore, of Colorado, to be an additional Paymaster; Wm. A. Warren, of Iowa, Assistant Quartermaster; P. Allen, of Illinois, Commissary of Subsistence; George F. Noyes, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. Benjamin F. Smith, of Illinois, and Sheridan Wall, Assistant Adjutant Generals; Stephen F. Elliott, of California, to be Brigade Surgeon; Alfred Russell, U. S. Attorney for Michigan.

It is stated that Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, of Pennsylvania, has been designated for the position of Surgeon General of the United States army.

Gen. Rosecrans is in command of a corps. He will soon be heard from.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The *World's* Washington dispatch says information has been received that Gen. Joe Johnston has about 3,000 rebel troops at Gordonsville, ready to fall back on North Anna, preparatory to a general retreat to Richmond.

The *Herald's* dispatch says: "We learn from the Petersburg (Va.) *Express* that a requisition has been made upon the slave-owners of Prince George and Surrey counties for one-half of the negroes between the ages of 16 and 50 years, to repair to Williamsburg, where the rebel General Magruder's reserves are posted, to work on the fortifications which are designed to protect Yorktown in the rear."

The New York *Tribune* dispatch says probably no definite decision has yet been arrived at by the Government in the case of the Tangiers prisoners, now at Boston.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Select Committee to whom was referred the question of loyalty of Senator Stark of Oregon, reported to day that he is disloyal to the Government of the United States. Having found that for many months prior to November, that he was an ardent advocate of the rebel cause, and after the formation of the rebel constitution, openly declared his admiration for it, and warmly avowed his sympathy with the rebel cause. A caucus of the Republicans in Congress is called for to-morrow night. It subsequently appeared that the committee finding that Senator Starke is disloyal to the Government of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed all Sub-Treasurers and Depositaries to receive no more temporary deposits at rates of interest exceeding four per cent.

The Richmond papers of yesterday notice the occupation of Fredericksburg, and complain of the withdrawal of their troops, which were in force there without a contest.

Gen. Wadsworth, the Military Governor, has issued an order requiring all farm stock in Prince William, London, Alexandria and Fairfax counties, Va., to be confined and carefully guarded, the destruction of the fences rendering this measure necessary for the cultivation of the land.

The oath of allegiance has been administered to Mansfield S. Walworth, of Saratoga Co., N. Y., a political prisoner at the old Capitol prison. He also gave his parole of honor that he would not aid the rebels in any manner.

All is quiet at Fortress Monroe and Yorktown. To-day at one o'clock p. m. the weather was pleasant, the army in high heart, and operations progressing favorably.

Season Matters.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—River 23 feet by the pier mark and rising. Raining all day.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 22.—The ice has entirely disappeared from the vicinity of Cape Race, and it is confidently anticipated that European news will be obtained there almost immediately.

BOSTON, April 22.—Advices from the interior report that the freshet has reached its height, and the waters are now receding. Railroad trains are running regularly.

HARTFORD, Ct., April 22.—The river is now rapidly falling, after having reached a height lacking only 14 inches of the great flood of 1854. Trains are now running regularly through to Springfield.

ROCK ISLAND, April 22.—The river is 12 feet above low water mark, and falling slowly.

From Gen. Mitchell's Advance.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The *Gazette's* Huntsville, Ala., correspondent says that Beauregard's dispatch to Gen. Cooper calling for reinforcements, was found in the telegraph office, having passed over the wires before Mitchell's division reached Huntsville, and about one third of the reinforcements called for had already passed down to Corinth. The remainder are collected at Chattanooga and other points on the Tennessee river, being unable to move forward on account of the obstructions placed in their way by General Mitchell. Beauregard's dispatch was partially written in cypher, but was easily translated by Gen. Mitchell. The rolling stock captured by Mitchell has been sent to Nashville.

The Death of Gov. Harvey.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—The most profound sorrow pervades this city at the calamity which has removed a Governor from the State and plunged his family into sudden grief.

The Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee of arrangements for a public manifestation of grief; the U. S. District Court and the County Court adjourned on the receipt of the tidings; and the members of the bar convened to express the loss which the State sustains, and to offer their sympathy and condolence to the Governor's family in their overpowering bereavement. Bells were tolled, and in many ways the public tried to express their deep and sudden sorrow.

By Overland Telegraph from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Four steamers from Oregon and British Columbia have arrived within three days. The northern mining regions were becoming accessible again, and steamers will doubtless return crowded with passengers.

Railroad Disaster.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, April 22.—The Central Ohio Express train bound west from Bellair this morning, ran off the track near Spencer's Station, instantly killing S. Curtis, conductor, and severely injuring several others.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the "City of New York."

NEW YORK, April 22.—The steamship City of New York, with four days later European news, has arrived.

The new war steamer Oviedo, built for war purposes, left Liverpool for Palermo. It is believed she goes to Bermuda for armament, and takes the Atlantic as a Southern privateer.

The schooner Sophia ran the Charleston blockade, and arrived at Liverpool with nine hundred bales of cotton.

Politics unimportant.

Manchester market firmer, tending upward. Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady.

Consols closed Tuesday at 93⅜@93½.

The Sumter was still at Gibraltar and the Tuscarora at Algesiras on the 3d. The sloop of war Kearsage, after a two days' visit to Gibraltar, left for the West.

In Parliament D'Israeli made an attack on Gladstone's financial policy and Budget. The latter spoke strongly in defense. A general debate ensued, in the course of which Bentick attributed the distress of the country to its incompetent and inhuman policy in refusing to recognize the Confederate States.

The question of shielded ships and floating batteries continues to occupy the attention of the Government. The shipwrights have all been transferred from the wooden to iron vessels in the course of construction.

A proposition was before the Common Council of London to confer the freedom of the city in a gold box on Mr. Peabody, for his munificence.

The crops of England and France are reported as most favorable. French manufacturing also show more animation.

The latest rumors assert that General Guion will not be recalled from Rome.

The Paris Bourse was flat at 69f 90c.

The Italian Ministry had ordered an increase in iron-plated ships. The question of brigandage, and the removal of the ex-King of Naples from Rome, was debated in the Italian Chamber. Ratazzi said the Italian Government persisted in pointing out that the presence of Francis II. at Rome is the source of disorders, and the believed Napoleon also shares the conviction and perceives the necessity for providing against its continuance; but difficulties cannot all be vanquished at a single blow.

The Spanish Government had again reiterated its firm determination to abstain from any demonstration prejudicial to the independence of Mexico.

The Danish Rigsdaad voted an extraordinary credit of one million rigsdalers for iron-plated vessels.

QUEENSTOWN, April 10.—The government has contracted for an Iron Cupola ship under Capt. Coles' invention to be ready for sea June 1st., 1863. Experiments with guns of a large size showed the best, and hitherto considered invulnerable forms of Iron sides were so to speak, almost as easily penetrable by a shot as if the target had been made of timber. Sir William Armstrong says that a gun of 12 tons weight fired with a charge of 50 pounds of powder, will break through the sides of the Warrior or the strongest ships afloat. A target like the Warrior's side was shattered to crumbs at the trial.

The *Times* says: "No weapon of offence or defense seems left us now, so efficacious as large armor-clad and very swift steam rams."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1862.

SENATE.

Several petitions for emancipation and a bankrupt law were presented.

Mr. CLARK, from the Select Committee on the case of Senator Stark of Oregon, made a report, but whether adverse or not was not stated. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a resolution calling on the President for copies of all orders of the commanding Generals, instructions, &c., given to Gen. Sherman, lately commanding the South Carolina Department. Mr. Anthony said that the credit of taking Fort Pulaski belonged to Gen. Sherman, and he believed that the correspondence could or would show that he had discharged all the duties required of him. If Savannah had not been taken, it was because he had acted in accordance with orders. He did not desire to disparage the merits of any one.

The bill for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture was taken up, and the substitute of Mr. Wright for the bill was rejected.

Mr. FOSTER moved to amend the bill by a substitute providing for a Statistical and Agricultural Bureau.

Pending a vote, the bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS of Ky. addressed the Senate on the bill.

Mr. Davis spoke two and a half hours against the bill without concluding.

Mr. McPHERSON presented six petitions in favor of the establishment of a professorship of German in the West Point Military Academy on the ground of the value of the study and its practical utility, in view of the number of Germans in the Army and the richness of German literature in military science.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, it was resolved that the President should be requested to strike from the rolls the name of any army officer who has been known to be habitually intoxicated by the use of spirituous liquors while in the service.

Mr. Morrill stated that he had been assured that the commanding General who failed to reinforce the two Vermont companies who suffered so severely at Yorktown was drunk, and had fallen off his horse into the mud. Mr. Merrill was asked for but declined to give the name of the General.

An unsuccessful motion was made to lay the fifteen or sixteen confiscation bills on the table, but the motion was lost—yeas 39, nays 60.

Mr. BINGHAM'S substitute providing for the capture and condemnation of the enemy's property, and to indemnify the United States for expenses incurred in the suppression of the rebellion was agreed to—62 against 48.

Adjourned.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

☞ *For "Wants," "For Sale" and "To Rent," see Second Page.*

WANTED.—Rooms and Board or day board wanted by two young men. Location on or near either of the avenues, near Twelfth street. Address P. O. Box 188. ap23 p866-1t

WANTED.—United States Quartermaster's Receipts wanted by J. W. DREXEL & CO, No. 42 South Clark street. ap23-p864-1m

WANTED.—Board wanted in a private family on the South Side, convenient to the Post Office, by a single gentleman. Will furnish his room if desired. Address "A," Post Office Box 2810. ap23 p861-1t

WANTED—By two Respectable young Irish girls, a situation in a private family—one as Cook and the other as Chambermaid and Waitress. Reference if required. Address "N," Tribune office. ap23-p867-1t

WANTED—$1,000.—The advertiser desires to borrow one thousand dollars for two or three years on improved and unincumbered city property, worth four times the amount. Address P. O. Box 672. ap23-p79-1t

WANTED—By a young woman, a situation in a respectable family to do house work. Please call at No. 3 Washington street, between Michigan and Wabash Avenues. ap23 p784-3t

WANTED—Board by a gentleman and wife, in a private family where there are few or no other boarders, and where they could be sure to enjoy the comforts of a home. References given and required. Address Box 5328. ap23-p785-1t

WANTED—Book Agents.—Two Canvassers to take subscribers for a new and fine Illustrated Work, published in serial form. The highest commission paid. Those experienced in the business preferred. Apply between 7 and 8 A. M.—12 and 2 and 4 and 5 P. M. WM. FREEMAN, 124 Lake street, (up stairs) ap23-p783-1t

WANTED.—A Situation in a Steamboat, Forwarding, Commission or Transportation office. Was employed as steamboat Agent in Cincinnati for nearly two years. Address "E," P. O. Box 463, Chicago. ap23-p782-1w

WANTED—A Furnished Room, without board, by a gentleman, (take his meals down town.) private family preferred. Location, vicinity of the Avenues, South Side. References given. Address "South Side," at Tribune office. ap23-p866-1t

WANTED.—An Eastern Teacher, a College graduate, would like an opportunity to teach a few hours each day during the summer. Would engage in literary labor, or as Secretary. Can give ample references as to character and attainments. Address "N," Tribune office. ap23-[illegible]

WANTED—An Experienced MILLINER AND TRIMMER. Highest price paid and situation permanent, within ten hours ride of Chicago. Fare to be paid one way. None need apply unless they thoroughly understand the business. All the above stated. Address immediately. Inquire to-day at F. A. [illegible] & Co., 85 Lake street. [illegible]

WANTED—A young man in a Furnishing and Fancy goods store. Must understand the business and come well recommended. Call at 136 South Clark street. ap23-p823-1t

WANTED—By a married man, without family, a situation as Porter, or to take charge of horses. Can manage a kitchen garden. Would have no objection to go on a farm. Can give reference as to either capacities. Address "R. N.," Tribune office. ap23-p784-1t

WANTED—To Merchants.—The advertiser, a man of business experience, desires employment in a good grain and produce house. Is a competent man, and can influence some business. Address for an interview, T. S. REYNOLDS, Tribune office. ap23-p[illegible]

TO RENT—House No. 224 Wabash Avenue, with gas and water, and large lot. Rent $30 per month. Apply at the house, or to W. A. HILL, 65 Lake street. ap23-p785-1t

TO RENT,
AT LAKE FOREST,
A new Dwelling House, containing [illegible] rooms situated in a [illegible] grove. Address [illegible] Agent, [illegible] Lake Forest, Ill. ap23-1t

TO RENT.—The pleasant and commodious residence, No. 46 Michigan Avenue [illegible] water, [illegible] Apply to [illegible] ap23-p[illegible]

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—A Shop Counter, 16 feet long, with marble top, and seventeen Drawers.
ALSO,
A Nichol's Soda Water Apparatus, with two fountains and counter stand complete.
ap23-p868-3t SMITH & DWYER, 92 and 94 Lake street.

FOR SALE,
50 feet on Washington street,
Between Morgan and Elizabeth streets.
J. D. LEE, 81 Clark street.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to
WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK.
Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or shipment to Europe. ap23-p866-3mset

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
No. 42 South Clark street,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.
ap23-p818-1m

NEW CLOTHES WRINGER.
The best
Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringers
Yet made, are for sale at HOVEY'S SEED STORE, 73 Lake street. E. PECK, Agent.
ap23-p667-1w

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
Young Men's Association.
The members are hereby notified that there will be a special meeting of the Association at their rooms in Portland Block on Saturday evening, April 26th, for the following purposes, viz:
1st. To act upon a change of the name of the Association to that of the Mercantile Library Association of the City of Chicago.
2d. To act upon a proposed change of yearly dues.
3d. To act upon a proposition to fund all moneys that shall be received from life members and cash donations.
All members are earnestly invited to be present.
GEO. S. BOWEN, President.
G. W. CHANDLER, Recording Sec'y. ap23-p857-3t

THEY DO LOOK SUPERB!
What? Why Those
WALL PAPERS
WHICH
DRAKE & BRO.
Are selling at 134 Clark Street. They have the
LARGEST ASSORTMENT,
THE NEWEST STYLES,
AND SELL AT
LOWER PRICES
Than any other House West of New York.
[ap23-p857-3met]

BONNETS, CLOAKS,
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
OF THE NEWEST STYLES.
A choice selection of the above may be found constantly on hand at No. 41 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
J. W. SHAW, Agent. ap23-p869-1met

LADIES' HATS—CHILDRENS' HATS.—A full assortment of the New
"LADY McCLELLAN HAT,"
For Ladies, Misses and Children, at 41 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. J. W. SHAW, Agent. ap23-p869-1met

A. J. EBELL'S RUDIMENTAL
SINGING SCHOOL
Will commence in the Room of the Musical Union, Larmon Block, over Root & Cady's on WEDNESDAY, April 23d, 1862, at 8 o'clock P. M. For particulars see small bills or attend the first lesson, which is free.
ap23 p858-1t

VAN WAGENEN & CO.,
No. 186 South Water street,
Are prepared to make cash advances on consignments of Produce and Provisions to their friends at Buffalo, Oswego or New York, or for sale in this market.
ap23-p852-3met

LOST.—$60.00 Lost in a small roll. Two twenty and two ten dollar bills, all Government money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Tribune Office. ap23-p859-1t

LOST—Between 163 South Water street and 170 State street, a roll of bills of about $46.00. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 170 State street. ap23-p859-1t

TO EXCHANGE.—$500 worth of Jewelry, including several Watches, all warranted articles, for acres of prime land, or Lumber, or to do in Wisconsin, and some cash, will be exchanged for a House and Lot in this city. Address "EXCHANGE," P. O. Box 3498. ap23 p866-3t

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS!
—AT—
OLD PRICES.
Atlantic A Sheetings, ... 13c.
Cabot A Sheetings, ... 13½c.
Stark A Sheetings, ... 13c.
Medford Sheetings, ... 13½c.
Indian Head Sheetings, ... 13c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints, . . 9½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints, 9½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints, ... 10½c.
50 " Wamsutta, ... 9½c.

GRAIN BAGS,
60,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETING,
(IN ALL GRADES.)
P. PALMER, & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,
(BEST QUALITY.)
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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862.

EMANCIPATION OF THE DISTRICT.

In the general uproar of sieges, battles, marches, disasters, blunders, and triumphs, the most important event since the war commenced has been nearly overlooked. For three score years the Federal capital was disgraced by slavery. There it thrived, and ruled, and rioted, and defied the Republic. No Administration had the nerve to touch it. That little patch of territory was the very bulwark of the slave power—the key to the position which commands its whole domain. It was the fortress which had to be taken before any advance could be made towards a final settlement of our national difficulties; but which, once overcome, opens the way to universal emancipation.

For the first time since its organization, the Federal Government has exercised its constitutional authority to emancipate slaves; and for the first time since the rebellion broke out, it has fairly met the issue forced upon the country by the slave power. We recognize in this event something more than the capture of an outpost of the enemy; it is the breaking of his line of defense—the carrying of his strongest and most important position. What Lexington and Bunker Hill were in the great struggle which freed this country from the rule of monarchy,—such are President Lincoln's emancipation message and the abolition of slavery in the District, in the greater struggle which is to rid the continent of slavery and restore lasting peace to the Republic. The second Declaration of Independence cannot long be postponed. The *physical* power of the nation, guided by the *moral* force of a great century, will crush treason, and at the same time regenerate the South. Rebellion, bereft of its support, like one of those creeping plants which must lean on something, will fall down in utter helplessness, and be trodden under foot.

From the effects of every battle heretofore lost by the rebels, they have recovered and returned to the conflict more hardened, more obstinate, and more dangerous than before. But the ground lost by this first blow of emancipation they can never recover. They cannot even pester us with guerilla warfare. They have been driven out forever. The rebound has staggered slavery in Maryland. A slight shock would cast it down prostrate in the dirt. It could never rise again. It is tottering to its fall in Missouri. Western Virginia has decreed its death. These States, once liberated, would insist on universal emancipation; and Kentucky, outflanked by freedom, would probably come along one day too late and offer to sell out.

Our Government has at last found out the weak part of the rebellion. It has at last found out a system of warfare which will increase the strength of our armies as they advance southward, and leave no enemy lurking in the rear. To suppose that this system will not be adopted, is to suppose that our Government does not desire to crush treason and secure to the country a lasting and honorable peace. Of scarcely less importance is the effect which this emancipation in the District will produce on foreign powers. They will measure it by the *principle involved*, not by the number of slaves liberated. They will take it for granted that slavery is to be abolished wherever the Federal authority is restored, and that not only the arm of the civil power, but the rules of war, will be brought to bear against the accursed system. They will no longer estimate the cost, duration, and chances of the war by the force required to *conquer Secessia*; but they will simply take into account the ability of the rebels to defend slavery, and of the nation to strike it down. The very day on which they learn that we have struck a square blow at the *cause* of our difficulties, they will pronounce the rebellion dead; but if we do not follow up the blow, their admiration will turn into contempt, and they will more seriously than ever consider the propriety of forcibly stopping a contest which can accomplish no beneficial result, and which will disturb the commerce of the world while it lasts.

THE LESSON OF PITTSBURG.

The fact is forcing itself on the conviction of all, that notwithstanding the brag and bravado of the rebels—the bragging air with which they have mouthed their superior valor, and the swelling and defiant tone in which they have dared the Union men to the fight—so far as their mettle and steadiness have been tested in battle, they are no match for our men. It is plain that whenever the opposing forces are equal in numbers and strength we are sure to gain the day; that when the odds are against us the victory is as often on our side as theirs; and when our forces are greater than theirs, they are uniformly beaten and routed. In fact it would seem that the rebel commanders are themselves aware of our superiority, and not daring to meet us in fair fight in the open field, keep always persistently within their entrenchments; and never hazard a conflict beyond their fortifications, unless by some surprise, or separation of our forces they can have the advantage of making an attack with two or three men to our one.

This last advantage Beauregard supposed he had secured for himself in the conflict at Shiloh; but the result proved that even with two men or more to our one, he could not drive us from our position; and so soon as the arrival of fresh troops gave us a number almost, though not fully equal to his, we attacked, routed and pursued him, as he hastened to the cover of his intrenchments at Corinth, leaving dead and wounded on the field, and destroying the bridges to prevent his entire overthrow. If our army was taken by surprise, that fact is supposed to be an immense advantage to the attacking force; and although he had all the benefit of our being taken unawares, and outnumbered us near two to one, yet the result was his repulse and defeat. It is difficult to suppose that he will ever again have so many circumstances working on his side and against us; and if with all the odds in his favor he is so sure to fail, it cannot be doubted that the issue will be his utter and irreparable overthrow, when our Generals choose their own time and place for the attack.

Another thing to be noted is how easy it was to defeat Beauregard, or at least there were two or more instruments, either of which alone would have successfully done the work. The gunboats are said to have driven him back, or they could have done it, had Buell not have come up in time. Then again it is claimed, and beyond a doubt truly, that Buell would have been by himself too strong for the enemy, had there not been a gunboat on the river. And further it is stated on the authority of those who were there, and had the best opportunity for knowing, that Grant would have held his position had neither Buell or the gunboats come to his help. From all which it looks very much as though Beauregard not only was utterly foiled and failed completely of his purpose; but that he was beaten, or might have been, for we had the tools, and men with which to do it, two or three times over.

It reminds us of Waterloo, in many respects. Wellington was at a ball and slept the night before at Brussels, twelve miles from the battle field, and is said to have been surprised. Wellington had behind him an almost impenetrable forest, as Grant had the river, and with either force defeat would perhaps have been utter ruin. Late in the day, Buell came to Grant's aid, as Blucher did to that of Wellington; and although it is claimed for Wellington that he would by himself have held his position against the French, as it is said Grant would also have held his own against the rebels, yet the arrival of reinforcements in both cases made the repulse [illegible]

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of the enemy the more certain and decisive. These great battles were both fought on the Lord's day. It was indeed a "loud Sunday" that saw the spoiler of either continent shaken down or driven back; and the echoes of its great noise will be heard in ages to come.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER EXPEDITION.

MATTERS AT FORT WRIGHT.

Military Affairs and Prospects.

[From our own Reporter.]

ON BOARD U. S. GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS,
PLUM POINT BEND, April 17, 1862.

THE POSITION.

Yesterday was a day of genuine Southern indolence upon the part of the flotilla. No movement of any kind was made except the occasional arrival or departure of a transport. Not a gun was fired from the fleet or a shell from the mortars. Far down the river half a dozen heavy guns were heard, probably from the rebel gunboats shelling our pickets. The tugs, those busy Ariels of the war, plied all day hither and thither with their messages to the gunboats and mortar rafts. What was done by our transports I have not ascertained. They are at least two miles above us, lying behind the bars. We are within half a mile of the extremity of the point—the river sentinels of the fleet—and communication is difficult. I have faith enough, however, in the restless, energetic character of Gen. Pope, to believe that he is busily at work as a Committee of Ways and Means in co-operation with the Flag Officer for the reduction of the enemy's works below us.

The weather was of a character to entice one into the most dreamy indolence. The sun poured down his rays with a fierceness that made the deck awnings positively delightful. The air was mild, cooling, and odorous with the scent of flowers and the maturing vegetation of trees and herbs. Everything induced to repose. The old sailors supine upon the forecastle, and spin marvellous yarns. On deck some were reading, some arguing mooted points, for the gunboat is a very academical grove for discussion, some smoking, some sleeping, and all indifferent as to what might turn up.

A REBEL SCARE.

All sorts of rumors were flying about, discussions as to the intentions of the enemy, calculations of chances in case of an attack. The strength of the rebel works below us is variously positioned with each new arrival of scout or deserter. Now it is twenty, now fifty, now one hundred guns. The latest arrived deserters insist upon one hundred guns and five thousand troops. They further state that the reconnoissance of the Benton and Carondelet, during the first day of our arrival caused a perfect panic. The rebel gunboats and transports got up steam and "skedaddled" in every direction as fast as their speed would allow. The forces in the works made similar preparations, with the expectation of a combined land and river attack, and for a time general disorder reigned supreme. Our own boats were none the less astonished, as they ran upon the enemy by accident, and, of course, were not prepared for attack.

Of Gen. Pope's movements I cannot speak. Rumor places him here, there and everywhere. I have all kinds of statements relative to his purposes, but any of them would be contraband. Last night the rumor reached us that the Monitor had sunken the Merrimac after an hour's fight. The glorious news spread through the fleet like wildfire, and produced the utmost enthusiasm from officers to powder boys. I can only hope the glorious news is true, but it seems too good to believe. Like doubting Thomas, I can only believe what I see.

EXPECTED ATTACK.

Last evening, about seven o'clock, the rebel gunboats ran up to the point and took position just behind its extremity, with a full head of steam on. Frequent signals were interchanged between them, and repeated seemingly far down the river. These suspicious circumstances induced the belief, that some of their boats would steal round the point and attempt to pick off some of our mortar rafts, if not to engage the lower gunboats in the favoring darkness, expecting to give us a few shots before the arrival of the upper boats. To guard against a surprise of this kind, every precaution was observed. Guards were strengthened and look-outs stationed upon the stern and paddle box, with orders to report instantaneously any movement in the direction of the point. The stern guns were manned and trained to the point, and every preparation made to weigh anchor and welcome the rebel crafts with a few compliments from our bow rifles. Similar preparations were observed upon the Cairo and Carondelet, lying either side of us. The look-outs upon the shore also spread their lines more widely, so that an approach without discovery, despite the character of the night, would have been well nigh impossible. The night was most favorable for any hazardous enterprise. About eight o'clock in the evening it commenced raining and for eight hours it poured down without intermission. The heavens were one perfect sheet of flame. The bolts seemed to descend upon our very heads, and the river at times seemed alive with fiery serpents. The peals were terrific, occasionally bursting with savage roar just above our heads, and dying away across the woods with heavy rumbling reverberations, and now shrieking through the air like gigantic shells. It almost seemed at intervals, as if ten times the number of the Confederate fleet were alongside pouring in their united broadsides. The repeated signallings of the enemy below us, added to the impression, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could shake off this idea several times in the night when awakened by an unusually loud peal. The enemy, however, did not make his appearance at all, but about four o'clock in the morning withdrew from his position and went far down the river, as could plainly be seen by the smoke rising above the woods. Evidently the lesson of No. 10, had been impressed upon their memories, and the fears of another attempt to run a blockade induced them to guard the point and give timely warning of any such attempt.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

To-day (Thursday) is cloudy, dull and drizzly. The fog hangs in heavy folds upon the river, through which the hulls of the fleet can be dimly seen as if sailing in the clouds. During the forenoon, everything has been quiet, and not a sound been heard to break upon the still monotony of the scene.

At noon, the lowest mortar opened fire, and about one o'clock three others joined in concert. The enemy in accordance with their usual precedents replied promptly and briskly, and from this time until five o'clock, a rapid and accurate fire was kept up on both sides. Upon several occasions the enemy would pour in five or six shells at a time, with great accuracy, considering that they had only the smoke of our mortars as a basis for range. One shell struck about five feet off the bows of the Carondelet, another about ten feet astern of the St. Louis, causing both boats to move up stream a thousand yards or so to get out of range. Another shell struck a skiff attached to the second mortar and shattered it to pieces. For an hour or more the river was kept in a perfect splash by the shower of conicals, and I myself, until the novelty of the thing wore away, found ample exercise in dodging the balls which they wended to us so liberally. One soon gets tired of dodging however, and takes his chances. About four o'clock the rebels again got our range, and as it was the sheerest folly to occupy an exposed position without the opportunity of replying, we again moved up the river another thousand yards. The firing continued until five p. m. at which hour it ceased upon both sides.

A NIGHT BOMBARDMENT.

Three hours later, I was lying upon the hammock nettings when suddenly a blinding fiery flash shot into the air from the lower mortar, and another compliment of the evening was tendered the rebel battery. I could trace the splendid curve described by the shell by the fuse. It seemed like some winged star shooting onward in its fiery course. I watched its downward flight until the heavens were illuminated by the explosion apparently right in the batteries. Not a minute elapsed before a another report reached us, and a rebel shooting star flew over our heads with a terrible "zib," and exploded half way across the river. Three or four additional mortars opened fire and the rebels replied briskly until the air seemed fairly ablaze with the fiery messengers. Despite our repeated removals the enemy again had our range, to let this time Capt. Paulding determined to let them shoot until they got tired of it. One shell exploded a few feet above our stern swinging, by the fragments of which one of the crew was slightly wounded in the waist. Another shell struck the wood in casemate of the Cairo but as its force was spent did no damage. The firing was kept up until midnight without any damage upon our part, most of the enemy's shots falling astern of us. Our shells, however, must have done good execution as most of them were in excellent range, and from the peculiar sound of the explosive burst upon land. At midnight the firing ceased, the enemy having the last shot, and the balance of the night passed away without any further operations.

[illegible]

On Wednesday night the sternwheel steamer [illegible], Capt. [illegible], one of the boats which went through the slough from No. 10 to New Madrid, made a reconnoissance down the Obion River. Gen. Stanley accompanied the expedition, with two hundred picked men. They went down by the old channel some three miles and then struck into the Forked Deer River, a most wonderful sheet of water. After going up about a mile and a half they found any further progress obstructed by the [illegible] quantities of drift which had accumulated and formed [illegible] a raft, fairly bridging the river. By means of yawls, they forced a passage a mile further and secured the object

of the expedition, resulting in a discovery of great importance to us, which it would be improper to detail at present.

SATURDAY, April 19th.

A TRIP ON SHORE.

Yesterday was excessively quiet in all of its surroundings, wet, drizzling and humid atmospherically, disagreeable and disgusting otherwise. This morning I took a short trip on shore about Hardin's plantation. It is now entirely deserted and mostly overflowed, but has been one of the richest and most productive plantations on the Arkansas coast. The negroes were removed to Island No. 34 a fortnight since, and the day before our arrival were shipped with a large number from other plantations hereabouts down South. Only one escaped. After enduring privation and suffering enough to have killed an ordinary man, he paddled his way across the river to our fleet. Of his adventures, I have spoken in a previous letter. The mansion house upon this plantation is a handsome three story structure completely surrounded with peach and apple trees, lilac bushes and other shrubs all in blossom, and filling the air with fragrance. The outside appearance was that of a flowery paradise, but the interior bore testimony to the ravages of war. The negro huts were the shabbiest log cabins with large chinks between the logs, affording free ingress to wind and rain. They were filthy to the last degree, and scarcely fit for a dog kennel, much less a human being. Stretching away a long distance in the rear, the flat fields presented an emerald expanse of wheat, and fields upon fields of small fruits and berries. Were it not for the river overflow, a more delightful place could hardly be conceived. The 43d and 46th Indiana regiments, Col. Fitch commanding, are now quartered upon the plantation.

ARKANSAS NATIVES.

The first inhabitant of Arkansas that made any serious demands upon my attention was akin to the reptile which first gave our universal mother an idea of the quality of apples—an immense rattlesnake coiled up and acting on the defensive, ready, like his human congeners, to die in the last ditch. Like General Lane, I went around him. Subsequently I met several of the same tribe, but avoided them all in a similar manner. A more persistent and savage foe, however, awaited me, and like Nimshi's son they drove furiously at me. They came fairly in clouds, and charged with the desperation of a fashionable tailor. Their bills were equally as long. The Arkansas mosquito is an institution by itself, differing even from its neighbor opposite, the Tennessee mosquito. I have experienced the assaults of each of them, and consider myself a competent judge. The Arkansas mosquito is about the size of a humble bee; the Tennessee one, of a house fly. Tennessee hovers about you coquettishly, dallying you to sleep with a placid whirr of its gauzy wings before it stings you. Arkansas without warning drives at you ferociously as a Thug. Tennessee is a Syren, Arkansas a very pirate. Tennessee works insidiously at the mosquito-bar, but always successfully. Arkansans rushes headlong through the meshes. He is a fit representative of the Arkansas *homo* who picks his teeth with the bowie knife, slaughters his man before breakfast, lashes "niggers" all the forenoon, steals horses all the afternoon, and plays poker for the whisky all night. My stay upon the "sacred soil of Arkansas" was rendered excessively brief by the ravages of these insects which soon had reduced my face to an excellent representation of a severe type of measles. It was some consolation upon my return to find two-thirds of the fleet with swollen faces and half-closed eyes.

MOVING THE MORTARS.

But little firing was done in the afternoon and about two o'clock orders were issued to the tow boats to take all the mortars except the two lowest to the opposite side of the river. This precautionary measure was rendered necessary by the encroachments of predatory bands of rebel scouts who, upon several occasions have come through the swamps from the rebel gunboats and hovered about the mortar rafts evidently with the intention of cutting them loose upon favorable opportunity and drifting them down to their batteries. They have already cut the levees on both sides the point, thus creating a powerful current across, and seriously interfering with the accuracy of the mortar practice. A few more breaks would render them totally inoperative. Upon the Tennessee shore there is less liability to interference. They will at the same time occupy more favorable positions for shelling, and lie out of range of the enemy's guns although in sight of his batteries.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

Deserters continue to arrive rapidly and are taken up in the woods by our pickets, and thence conveyed to the flagship. I have had a conversation with one of them, from which I have derived many interesting facts. according to his story, and he seemed a reliable man, great disaffection exists upon the rebel gunboats, the crews of which were impressed into the service, and so constant is the *fear* of desertion that the crews are mustered sometimes every hour in the day. My informant jumped into the river on Wednesday night, swam to the shore, and passed the time until daylight perched upon a stump. At daybreak he waded the swamps until he came up to the mortar rafts, and surrendered himself.

THE REBEL BATTERIES.

His knowledge of the land batteries were very general and derived from hearsay. He informs me that they have a strong water battery and a long line of earthworks extending some four miles along the ridge of the bluff and outlying the post proper which is located some distance inland, and is variously called Fort Wright and Fort Pillow by the rebels themselves. It is more commonly designated by the latter appelation, which is applied also to the whole line of works between here and Memphis. Upon the day of the Benton's reconnoissance there were but two guns in position, and a vigorous attack by all the gunboats would undoubtedly have resulted in an easy capture. The rebels were caught napping, for once. They had not expected the fleet so soon. Now they are working night and day. *Forty guns* are in position, and sixty more will be rapidly mounted. Gen. Villipue, a French Creole from New Orleans, has been hitherto in command, but is now relieved by Gen. Bragg, who was detailed here from Corinth, a few days since by Beauregard. Both the guns and the troops are from Pensacola. Bragg is straining every nerve to thoroughly fortify the place, in which he will probably be successful. The natural character of the spot is excellent for fortification. The guns are very heavy. Among them are some 64-pound rifles, and, it is said, three Armstrong guns. Many of our own artillerists, from the elevation of the rebel shells, are of the opinion that they also have some 8-inch mortars. The rebel gunners are also proficient in their practice, and display unusual accuracy. In fact, Bragg has all the material to make a protracted stand which might, in case of an unfavorable issue to us of the coming Corinth battle, prove successful, and for a long time impede the opening of the river.

THE REBEL GUNBOATS.

The rebel fleet off the fort numbers just four gunboats. The following are their names and armaments:

Mauray, (flagship) eight guns; six thirty-twos, one 9-inch howitzer, and one 12-pound rifle.

Mariposa, three guns: one 32-pound smooth bore, and two 32-pound rifles.

Pontchartrain, (formerly the old Lizzie Simmons of New Orleans,) seven guns; one 9-inch columbiad, four 8-inch columbiads, and two 32-pound rifles.

Livingston, six guns: three 32-pound rifles forward, two 42-pound smooth bores, and one 24 rifle aft.

In addition to these, the Ivy and Gen. Polk belong to this fleet. The Ivy has gone to New Orleans with Com. Hollins on board. The Gen. Polk is at Memphis, repairing. In her engagement with our battery at Point Pleasant, two twelve pound balls went completely through her near the water line, rendering immediate repairs necessary. Capt. Huger is in command of the fleet acting in Com. Hollins' absence.

I need not give at this time a minute description of these boats as I have before alluded to them. They are New Orleans tow-boats of remarkable strength and power, razeed, guns mounted upon flush decks without protection; the machinery and boilers protected by eighteen inches of wood with a plating of railroad iron. The average crews of each boat number about fifty men, very few of them sailors and the majority of impressed into the service.

THE INDEPENDENT BOATS.

Below Fort Pillow is another fleet, consisting of five boats built as a private speculation by Memphis rebels, and styled the Independent Company's boats. These boats are peculiar in their structure as well as the ends they are designed to accomplish. They are about one hundred feet in length, and have a casemate five feet in thickness, protecting nearly the whole craft. This casemate is composed of an outside layer of live oak, eighteen inches thick, a layer of cotton, another eighteen inches of wood, cotton again, and so on until the complement of five feet is made up. They are square forward with half inch iron upon the bow. Some of them carry one gun, some of them none at all, as they are considered impregnable. It is a vulgar fiction among the rebels that these crafts will sail boldly up to our boats and transports, fasten to them by means of grappling irons and tow them down to New Orleans, the exact point our boats wish to reach. The favor will doubtless be appreciated by the Flag Officer, and will be a matter of economy for the Federal Administration.

THE RAMS.

The formidable rams of which we have heard such fearful bug bear stories are four in number, and all at New Orleans. They have been described so many times that I forbear description. The Manassas, which has been omnipresent, and the Grampus, located in every part of the Mississippi river, from New Orleans to St. Paul, is at the former place.

I have now detailed the entire force of the Confederate fleet, with the exception of one gunboat in process of erection at Memphis, which will not be finished for some time. It may be summed up as follows: Six gunboats, five grappling boats, and four rams, mounting in all about forty heavy guns, with a total complement of about 1,000 men. To bring against these we have seven iron-plated and three wooden gunboats, mounting in all about one hundred and ten guns. The result could not be doubted for one moment. The rebels themselves know it and dare not for one moment come in contact with our fleet. They stand in mortal terror of our boats, and when the Benton and Carondelet made their reconnoissance it created a perfect panic. At that instant the attack should have been made; at that instant the golden opportunity was lost, and the fate of Fort Pillow now hinges upon the fate of Corinth. The siege henceforward must be a slow one similar to that of Island No. 10.

HEALTH OF THE FLAG OFFICER.

I am sorry to report that the health of the Flag Officer is still seriously indisposed. His wound received at Fort Donelson continues very painful and has resulted in physical prostration to a large degree. His physician says that rest and freedom from excitement are absolutely essential to the cure of the wound. By unusual strength of will he bears bravely up against his infirmities, and still pays his personal attention even to the minutiæ of [illegible] although suffering acutely and unable to walk without assistance. His devotion to his country and utter forgetfulness of self, demand for him a proper recognition, and [illegible]

when the history of the Mississippi River Expedition is impartially written, he will, if not sooner, receive the credit due him, now denied or ignored through the despicable jealousies of army officers.

UP THE RIVER.

At Island No. 10 everything is quiet. A small force is stationed there, but amply sufficient to hold the place against attack. Our troops are now busily engaged in unspiking the guns upon the main shore. The raising of the Grampus has been abandoned, she will be dismembered and her fragments allowed to go down to Dixie as a reminder and a warning. The other boats have been repaired and are now in the Federal service, with the exception of the John Simonds, which is too old to pay the trouble of raising.

At Hickman four companies of the 22d Missouri regiment, Col. Foster; a detachment of the 2d Illinois cavalry, and one battery are stationed the while under the command of Col. Hogg. Many of the people are returning and quite a lively traffic has sprung up.

Columbus is completely overflowed, and our small force of troops there have taken refuge upon the bluff to escape the flood.

G. P. U.

FROM COLUMBIA, TENN.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBIA, TENN., April 17, 1862.

The Southern account of the great battle at Pittsburg Landing is coming in verbally from a dozen different sources. Travelling is perfectly open to this point from Decatur, and persons daily arrive here—persons who say they are going North to remain, and who are perfectly willing to take the oath of allegiance. I don't know but this taking the oath is becoming a greater humbug than it was in the three months' service. Those taking it profess to believe that the Constitution is broken and that it can be violated by them with impunity, and have no hesitation in so expressing themselves, and, in some cases, in violating the oath. "Examples" have been wanting in this war—very much so. The spy system is practiced with impunity, and no hanging as we did in the revolution—no examples. The two horses and baggage of a spy were captured a few days since, but General Negley had to content himself with confiscating the team and making the best use he could of the letters captured. I think if he had been allowed to act on his own judgment he would have hung the man, and made an example, but this could not be done without the sanction of General Halleck, who has a great fault, and that is too great a leniency. He desires, in my mind, to conciliate too much, and in the Post Commandant at this point he finds a fit person to carry out his views. I do not mean, and do not wish to be understood as saying, that Gen. Negley holds the same views that General Halleck and Gen. McClellan do. On the contrary, give him the power and I think he would wage the war to bring it home to those who have created and supported it. But with all this, he is an officer who obeys to the letter, and Gen. Halleck's policy is consequently followed by Gen. Negley in the administration of affairs at this post. He has done it in such a quiet, gentlemanly manner that he has made himself popular with all classes. A number of soldiers got drunk a few days since, and broke into a house near the camp, destroying a large amount of furniture, &c. The man came to the General and complained that they had "done him mighty bad," "skeered the women," and "broke his dishes." The General told him to name the amount of damage done and it should be paid. The amount named was $150—three times the value of the articles broken. General Negley immediately sent for the man who had sold the liquor, and stating the case to him, ordered him to pay the man who had been "done mighty bad" the sum named. The distiller did so, and offered South Carolina money, which the damaged individual refused to take. The distillers, for ten miles around, have sent in individuals to go their security that they won't sell a drop of liquor to the soldiers. The case of the spy's baggage and horses came up a day or two after they were captured. They were owned by a firm keeping a public stable. One of the owners was a Union man, and claimed the property. Gen. Negley decided that the other partner—a secessionist—should pay the Union partner his share in the property and dismissed the case. There are instances of a wisdom as sensible as was Solomons.

The Southern accounts which come to us are very much mixed. They claim among other matters to have taken 27,000 stand of arms and 40 pieces of artillery. Gen. Buell's body lay all the Sunday night of the fight in the camp of the 18th Alabama. Gen. Grant was made a prisoner and Gen. Wallace was killed. They say that we lost 10,000 in killed and wounded and 12,000 prisoners. They say their loss will not exceed 6,000, but is not much less. They admit that Polk, Johnston and 600 other officers were killed.

In regard to this last item, improbable as it may appear, I do not doubt it approximates very nearly to the truth. It will be found, I think, on learning the details, that a great many officers have fallen on the rebel side of the field. An army so demoralized as was the rebel army of the West, must needs be encouraged and animated, not only by gallant, but reckless conduct on the part of the officers. They could only place their men in places of danger by leading them there. They were not to be pushed where their officers would not go. So desperate a battle could only have been fought with immense loss to both sides, and the officers must have suffered.

The statement which I commenced quoting above says that the advance of Beauregard was made the instant he knew that Buell had marched west instead of south from Columbia. He knew then that it was the intention to form a junction with Grant, and his flank at Decatur and Florence being no longer threatened, he determined to attack Grant before the reinforcements could come up. He marched from Corinth immediately, as did Bragg from Jackson.

And I think that Gen. Buell made a grand mistake in not hastening forward from this point. He took the trip leisurely, and had to make a forced march from Waynesboro to reach the scene in time for the second day's conflict. Gen. Buell, I am sorry to say, has shown a disposition to be slow in all his maneuvers in Kentucky and this State. His administration of affairs in the beginning was highly commendable. He placed the army in a perfect state of organization, and splendidly equipped and armed it. But his movement on Bowling Green, and his late movement on Nashville, were very slow and imbecile.

Bishop Polk is dead. He died of his wounds on Sunday night, and it is represented in an awful state of mind. Singular are the coincidences of events in this singular world of ours. A year and ten days previous to the day of his death, I saw the brilliant and powerful man dedicate an Episcopal College in the mountains of Southern Tennessee. He was a splendid orator—a deep thinker—and a man of splendid military bearing and appearance.

Albert Sidney Johnston died as he should not have perished. His fate was the gallows, but he has escaped it. He was instantly killed in the thickest of the fight, displaying a recklessness and courage which was deserving of a better cause.

Beauregard it is impossible to catch or kill. They say he is "not made of vulnerable stuff," but is "proof and bulwark against"—hot lead or cold steel. We have reports of his being wounded and taken prisoner, but there is nothing certain.

After the retreat to Corinth, Beauregard was strongly reinforced, and, it is said, again advanced to the fight, but in contradiction of this, we have a statement that he has asked two days armistice in which to bury his dead. There is little doubt that he has been reinforced, however. Gen. Maxey and all the troops from Chattanooga and Huntsville have been withdrawn, and are now with General Beauregard.

Gen. Mitchell has advanced to Fayetteville, and will make a demonstration further South. He made a capture of a train of provisions at Fayetteville, which he destroyed. You may look for active movements from this quarter in a few days.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 14, 1862.

Gen. Turchin has achieved another victory, and has "broken the back-bone" of the rebel Confederacy, so much talked of, and so much argued about. Penetrating into East Tennessee and destroying the railroad connections has been a favorite project of "Correspondent-in-Chief" and "Editorial Generalissimos." But the thing has been done by another route, and a Chicago General and Chicago Brigade has done it.

Gen. Dumont has received a dispatch dated Huntsville, Ala., April 12th, 1862, in which the result of the expedition is detailed.

It appears that on the 9th inst., Gen. Mitchell's division hastily marched into Fayetteville, Tennessee, and took possession of that place. In his sudden entry, he did not give a train of supplies time to make any exit whatever, and so it fell into his hands. Here he lay a day or two, preparatory to marching, as I understand it at headquarters here, upon Decatur. But in the meantime, Gen. Turchin urged upon Gen. Mitchell to allow him with his brigade to march upon Huntsville, twenty-five miles distant, hoping to take it without a struggle. After a telegraphic consultation with Gen. Dumont—Gen. Buell being out of reach, as well as Gen. Halleck—the two Militia Generals, with the advice of another named Negley, at Columbia, decided to attempt it, and Gen. Turchin got the orders which he desired. Taking two days' provisions, he began the march on the 11th, at 12 o'clock, and got into Huntsville at 9 o'clock in the morning of the next day. The march is described as being accomplished after innumerable hardships and difficulties. The road was a common country by-path, in awful condition, and the men were heavily laden. A battery, Capt. Simonson's, and a battalion of the 4th Ohio Cavalry, Col. Kennett, were temporarily attached to the brigade. The men pushed forward with great energy, and there were but few stragglers when the brigade marched into the city. The city is surrounded with hills—small, abrupt, isolated peaks—all of which overlook the city, and are easily attained. Capt. Simonson placed his battery on the side of one of the hills on the Meridianville road, and the Brigade marched silently forward. Having arrived in the night, and having met with no pickets, Gen. Turchin determined to keep the cavalry back and to secure what troops there were in the place in a quiet manner. The city was completely taken by surprise. Hundreds woke up the next morning to learn their captured condition for the first time. The two or three companies in the place were taken in tents and disarmed before they half comprehended their condition. Two large pieces of artillery were taken, besides a small number of small arms in the hands of the 200 men taken prisoners.

Gen. Turchin immediately turned his attention to the railroad, and found that he had captured not less than 15 locomotives and about 350 box and passenger cars, many of the former laden with provisions. This will prove an invaluable prize to us, if we are enabled to take them via Stevenson to Murfreesboro, which, it is stated, is being done. If destroyed, as I have no doubt they must be, they will prove a serious loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Turchin immediately dispatched bodies of his men to points west of Huntsville, and destroyed the bridges on the railroad between that point and Decatur. These bridges are four or five in number, and render many miles of the railroad useless. The bridges east of the city were, it is presumed, also destroyed, unless the project of carrying the trains to Murfreesboro was carried out. Of this I shall better be able to speak ere I close.

Huntsville, Ala., is one of the richest cities of its size in the country, and one of the most beautiful in the South. It is situated in the rough, picturesque country, formed by the western slope of the Cumberland, which strikes the Tennessee near the site of Huntsville. It is situated on a small branch of the Tennessee river, whose name I do not know, but which is not navigable. The place is magnificently watered by a splendid spring of the freshest and clearest water which rises near the city, and furnishes it with an unfailing supply. The buildings are of splendid dimensions and elaborate architecture.

The county of which Huntsville is the seat of justice, is the one in which Jerry Clemens resides. It was in Huntsville that the citizens, a year since, raised the old flag and dared any band to take it down. But when Sumter fell, they took it down. It is worthy of remark that on the same day, a year subsequently, the army which fought for that flag has again raised it on the site.

I learn that at the battle of Pittsburg Landing the rebels had three armies, each of which was equal to that of Gen. Grant's as attacked on Sunday. The first was under command of Gen. A. S. Johnston, and was 35,000 strong. The second was under Bishop Polk, and the third under Gen. Bragg. Besides this Geo. B. Crittenden and Major Gen. Hardee had command of divisions, which were in the fight. Hardee made the first attack on Sunday and is reported badly cut up. The whole force, according to Southern admissions, must have amounted to 80,000 men. Bragg had all his Pensacola men, whose places are now supplied by Tennessee troops.

The division of Gen. Maxey, which was at Chattanooga, and that of Breckinridge at Decatur, were used as reinforcements for the rebels after their defeat. Their places have been filled by Georgian troops. The raw recruits enlisted for ninety days by Gov. Brown having been removed from Atlanta to Chattanooga and put into the trenches to die of disease, while waiting for us to attack—a thing I venture to say which we shall never do. I don't suppose it is contraband to say what we don't intend to do.

They are also busy in fortifying Decatur. I suppose this haste will be still more accelerated when they hear of Gen. Turchin's exploit. Decatur is a more important point than Chattanooga, because nearer our line of operations. But that position can be easily avoided, and as long as we hold the Tennessee river we need not go to Decatur in search of an enemy.

Among the rebels killed at Pittsburg Landing are Gens. Hindman and Claiborne of Arkansas, and Brooks of Tennessee.

Gens. Price and VanDorn have arrived from Arkansas and are preparing to defend Memphis against the advance of Gen. Pope and Com. Foote.

Gov. Harris of this State figured extensively on the field.

I hear a story of Pillow which will bear telling. On his arrival at this place, a Col. Scott, of Louisiana cavalry, waited on him to know what had become of a battalion of his regiment which was at Fort Donelson. Gen. Pillow told him he had no time to talk to him—that he was busy writing out his report. Scott told him that he wished he was a fighting General instead of a writing one, and he would demand to know where his battalion was. Pillow made some conciliatory answer, but Scott turned on his heel and left the room. Pillow, a short time since sent his family and furniture "down South," but I learn that the latter was completely destroyed a few days since, in a railroad collision.

General Dumont has late information from Pittsburg Landing. All was quiet last night at 9 o'clock. Gen. Buell was in line of battle on Sunday, but was not attacked. The enemy is seven miles distant with a parallel line extending for miles. A bloody conflict may be anticipated in a day or two.

Who Killed McCulloch?

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP FORSYTH, MO., April 15, 1862.

I see still the foolish statement going the rounds of the papers that Jeff. C. Davis gets the credit of his command killing Ben McCulloch, and that Ben made some terrible expressions in regard to being killed by Yankees. Now I am certain that Ben never spoke after receiving Peter Pelican's ball, for Peter went up to him and secured his watch, and would have taken his boots (Pelican being nearly barefooted), but Ben was too cold and stiff, so he could not get them off. No one here gives Davis's division credit for any such thing, because all who were here *know* better, for the following reasons: 1. Col. Osterhaus and myself were the only commanding officers on the left wing until three o'clock P. M. on the 7th, at which time Jeff. Davis came in the field occupied by us, but not to fight, for we were doing well and needed no assistance; on the contrary, the 12th regiment of Missouri Volunteers at one time were obliged to help him in order to save our flank. 2. Ben was killed by Capt. Silas Miller's man Pelican, before 11 o'clock, and his description of McCulloch's person and dress corresponds exactly with the description given by all of the prisoners taken, and the spot where McCulloch fell is at least one thousand rods farther south than Jeff. Davis or his command marched that day. But the thing is thought of so little here that no sane man would think of giving or taking any notice of the matter. 3. If those gentlemen could only get hold of the watch and hear the testimony of a Major of McCulloch's old regiment, who has seen the watch and carried it, and offered *five hundred dollars* for it to keep as a keepsake. This Major described the watch so correctly that there was not the least doubt in the minds of General Sigel and Osterhaus that McCulloch was killed by Peter Pelican, of Co. B, 36th Ill.,—Capt. Miller. Now I do not desire to take any praise from any one, but this fighting in the centre and taking all the credit on the left wing and all over the battle ground at the same time, is more than the Dutch can stand. We are willing to give every one his due, but we do not like to see Dutch (who would have been fighting to this day had the enemy stood their ground) entirely unnoticed in the list of the brave. The fact is we had not commenced to fight when others looked blue and God-forsaken. As for Ben saying that he should never be killed by a Yankee, is correct, for it was a Frenchman who killed him—not with a Minnie rifle, but with a Springfield sword-bayonet rifle, such as is used by Co. B, of the 36th Illinois regiment; and if ever I am allowed to return to Chicago, I will show to you conclusive evidence that will establish the fact so clearly that no one except Peter Pelican should receive the credit of killing Old Ben McCulloch, the Texan Ranger, that you will be satisfied.

AURORA.

THE BILL OF FREEDOM.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

AN ACT for the releasing of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That all persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia by reason of African descent are hereby discharged and freed of and from all claim to such service or labor; and from and after the passage of this act neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in said District.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons loyal to the United States, holding claims to service or labor against persons discharged therefrom by this act, may, within ninety days from the passage thereof, and not thereafter, present to the Commissioners hereinafter mentioned their respective statements or petitions in writing, verified by oath or affirmation, setting forth the names, ages, and personal description of such persons, the manner in which said petitioners acquired such claim, and any facts touching the value thereof, and declaring his allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that he has not borne arms against the United States during the present rebellion, nor in any way giving aid or comfort thereto: *Provided*, that the oath of the party to the petition shall not be evidence of the facts herein stated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners, residents of the District of Columbia, any two of whom shall have power to act, who shall receive the petitions above mentioned, and who shall investigate and determine the validity and value of the claims therein presented, as aforesaid, and appraise and apportion, under the proviso hereto annexed, the value in money of the several claims by them found to be valid; *Provided, however*, That the entire sum so appraised and apportioned shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to $300 for each person shown to have been so held by lawful claim; *And provided, further*, That no claim shall be allowed for any slave or slaves brought into said District after the passage of this act, nor for any slave claimed by any person who has borne arms against the Government of the United States in the present rebellion, or in any way given aid or comfort thereto, or which originates in or by virtue of any transfer heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made by any person who has in any manner aided or sustained the rebellion against the Government of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said Commissioners shall, within nine months from the passage of this act, make a full and final report of their proceedings, findings and appraisement, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, which report shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive in all respects, except as hereinafter provided; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with like exceptions, cause the amounts so apportioned to said claims to be paid from the Treasury of the United States to the parties found by said report to be entitled thereto as aforesaid, and the same shall be received in full and complete compensation: *Provided*, That in cases where petitions may be filed presenting conflicting claims or setting up liens, said Commissioners shall so specify in said report, and payment shall not be made according to the award of said commissioners until a period of sixty days shall have elapsed, during which time any petitioner claiming an interest in the particular amount may file a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, making all other claimants defendants thereto, setting forth the proceedings in such case before said Commissioners and their action therein, and praying that the party to whom payment has been awarded may be enjoined from receiving the same; and if said court shall grant such provisional order, a copy thereof may, on motion of said complainant, be served upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon cause the said amount of money to be paid into said court, subject to its orders and final decree, which payment shall be in full and complete compensation, as in other cases.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said Commissioners shall hold their sessions in the City of Washington, at such place and times as the President of the United States may direct, of which they shall give due and public notice. They shall have power to subpœna and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to receive testimony and enforce its production, as in civil cases before courts of justice, without the exclusion of any witness on account of color; and they may summon before them the persons making claim to service or labor, and examine them under oath; and they may also, for purposes of identification and appraisement, call before them the persons so claimed. Said Commissioners shall appoint a clerk, who shall keep files and a complete record of all proceedings before them, who shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations in such proceedings, and who shall issue all lawful process by them ordered. The Marshal of the District of Columbia shall personally, or by deputy, attend upon the sessions of said Commissioners, and shall execute the process issued by said clerk.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said Commissioners shall receive in compensation for their services the sum of $2,000 each, to be paid upon the filing of their report; that said clerk shall receive for his services the sum of $200 per month; that said Marshal shall receive such fees as are allowed by law for similar services performed by him in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all other reasonable expenses of said Commission to be audited and allowed, and that said compensation, fees, and expenses shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding $1,000,000.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons who shall kidnap, or in any manner transport or procure to be taken out of said District, any person or persons discharged and freed, by the provisions of this act, or any free person or persons, with intent to re-enslave or sell such person or persons into slavery, or shall re-enslave any, of said freed persons, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction in said District, shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not less than five nor more than twenty years.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That within twenty days, or within such further time as the Commissioners herein provided for shall limit after the passage of this act, a statement in writing or schedule shall be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia by the several owners or claimants to the services of the persons made free or manumitted by this act, setting forth the names, ages, sex, and particular description of such persons, severally; and the said Clerk shall receive and record, in a book by him to be provided and kept for that purpose, the said statements or schedules on receiving fifty cents each therefor, and no claim shall be allowed to any claimant or owner who shall neglect this requirement.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Clerk and his successors in office shall, from time to time, on demand, and on receiving twenty-five cents therefor, prepare, sign, and deliver to each person made free or manumitted by this act a certificate under the seal of said Court, setting out the name, age, and description of such person, and stating that such person was duly manumitted and set free by this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of $100,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, to aid in the colonization and settlement of such free persons of African descent now residing in said District, including those to be liberated by this act, as may desire to emigrate to the Republic of Hayti or Liberia, or such other country beyond the limits of the United States as the President may determine; *Provided*, The expenditure for this purpose shall not exceed $100 for each emigrant.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved by the President, April 16, 1862.

From the South.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says the Norfolk *Day Book* of Saturday contains the following:

"KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 18.—Capt. Ashby, commanding 300 artillery, encountered 750 Lincolnites, stampeding for Kentucky, yesterday, near Jonesboro'. They had a hand to hand fight for two hours, and he succeeded in killing about 75 and taking 500 prisoners. Our loss, none killed and about 25 wounded. No less than 5,500 Lincolnites left East Tennessee for Kentucky since the Governor's proclamation calling on the military."

"WILMINGTON, N. C., April 18.—A private letter, dated April 13th, says the enemy attacked Fort Macon last Saturday, and had been fighting ten days. Col. White sent out part of his men on the beach and found 300 Yankees. They killed 15 of our men, and we then retreated to the Fort. Col. White fired canister at the enemy, killing great numbers. The enemy have built a battery two miles from the foot of the beach, and planted mortars and large siege guns. Large ships are outside. The enemy have sent to Newbern for gunboats to operate in the Sound. The enemy are committing every imaginable outrage in Caldwell and Onslow counties. Fort Macon has not been taken."

AUGUSTA, GA., April 18.—The Savannah *Morning News* says that a skirmish took place at Whitemarsh Island on Wednesday, between some companies of the 15th Georgia and a Michigan regiment, in which the latter were repulsed.

An accident occurred on the Atlantic and West Point Railroad, at Greene, Tenn., by which about two hundred Confederate soldiers were killed and six slightly wounded.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday says the rebel Court of Inquiry, which has been deliberating for some time past upon the advisability of releasing John M. Botts from imprisonment, adjourned on Thursday. The result of their labors has not yet transpired.

A refugee from Richmond says that there are batteries in four places on the James River none of which could withstand a heavy fire from mailed gunboats.

The following telegraphs give the rebel account of a skirmish in North Carolina, of which we have no news:

GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 15.—On Monday last, below Pollokville, near Ruiston, a skirmish took place between a detachment of the 2d North Carolina cavalry regiment and the enemy's pickets. Lieut. Col. Robinson, who commanded, is probably a prisoner. Captain Turner was hurt by a fall from his horse. Five privates were seriously injured and five wounded with gun shots.

Gen. Grant's Miserable Report.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The report is such an one as a General conscious that he had sacrificed his army by his incompetency and neglect, and desirous to cover it up, would make. For the fact is now palpable to everybody that General Grant's army was sacrificed by neglect and by a refusal to be warned by the omens of an attack, or to provide against it, that can be accounted for only by total incompetency, or something worse.

To account for the story telegraphed to the New York *Herald*, of General Grant's heroism and great generalship, and of his leading the charge that broke the enemy's line on the second day, which is now shown to be pure romance, it is only necessary to state that General Grant exercised the most rigid censorship over the telegraph, and that it was necessary to write such an account of his services to get it sent at all. The *Herald* correspondent was equal to this; others were not. This was the secret of the *Herald's* wonderful enterprise. This accounts for the fiction which was spread over the country about this affair—fiction passing under the censorship of General Grant, and robbing the officers of their merit who saved the day, in order to make a false reputation for him wherewith to cover up his criminal sacrifice of his fine army and his peril of the whole campaign. Here is the account of the attack, totally covering up the surprise, and representing due notice by the driving in of the pickets, and the regular formation of the line of battle on our side:

On Sunday morning our pickets were attacked and driven in by the enemy. Immediately the five divisions stationed at this place were drawn up in line of battle ready to meet them. The battle soon waxed warm on the left and center, varying at times to all parts of the line.

Thus easily are the facts skipped over, that this army was encamped without any disposition to meet the attack, that in spite of signs of an attack which led Gen. Grant to remark on Saturday that it was highly probable, no precautions were ordered either to give timely warning of it, or to resist it, while he remained in his comfortable quarters ten miles below, and that whole regiments were surprised in their tents, and put to flight without arms or accoutrements.

The Major-General, made so for a victory which his incompetency could not prevent, was called from his luxurious quarters ten miles from his army by the thunder of the battle, and arrived on the ground to find the fine army which had been intrusted to his care driven at every point, every division engaged and struggling to save itself from annihilation, and the river bank covered with fugitives who had been routed unarmed from their tents, or the remnants of broken regiments, who all, officers and men, had given way to the panic, and were skulking for life. The case was too far gone for his generalship. He had already done all he could for that army.

There is another feature of this affair now known. Believing that General Grant would be attacked, General Nelson and General Ammon, with the brigade of the latter, had made an extraordinary march, and arrived at Savannah, ten miles from the battle field, on Saturday at 11 o'clock. There they expressed to Gen. Grant their readiness to march at any moment. There were plenty of boats to transport them to Pittsburg. But General Grant assured a member of General Ammon's staff that he had more men than he had at Donelson, and could hold his own. No boats were furnished, and no order to go on. On Sunday, when the firing was heard, the brigade was got ready for movement. No order came. At eleven o'clock General Nelson determined to move at once, with or without orders. At one o'clock the column marched, and passed over eight miles of the way, before they met an aid from Gen. Grant, announcing that without their immediate aid the battle was lost. After a heavy march of eight miles, the last two was made at double quick, and the brigade went into the battle that evening. There seems to have been similar delay in ordering up Gen. Lew. Wallace's Division.

With all his economy of credit to other officers, the report says, "my personal Staff are all deserving of particular mention, they having been engaged during the entire two days in carrying orders to every part of the field." It then proceeds to mention them, including Hewitt, the Medical Director, who has been suspended for brutality and neglect, and ordered for trial. Probably the great credit ascribed to the staff is intended to reflect back greatly increased credit on the General who kept these aids flying to every part of the field with his orders; but unfortunately for the staff, the reflection works the other way. We say this not to disparage the services of any of them, and it is known that the Chief of the Staff, Col. Webster, rendered valuable services at the last stand made on Sunday, by taking command of the artillery. Others may have done excellent service, but they were at the disadvantage of serving a general who was utterly unable to retrieve the effects of his own generalship.

The following seems an aggravation of the management:

Lieut. Col. McPherson, attached to my staff as Chief of Engineers, deserves more than a passing notice for his activity and courage. All the grounds beyond our camps for miles, have been reconnoitered by him, and plans carefully prepared under his supervision, giving accurate information of the nature of approaches to our lines.

Here was a competent engineer officer doing his duty, furnishing exact information and plans of the surrounding country for miles, which the General in command utterly neglected to use. Over this ground so closely reconnoitered and so accurately mapped, the enemy advanced, formed their line of battle, and unannounced charged upon our camp.

The report makes no mention of our loss in equipments and material of war. Yet we suppose the people are brave enough to look at the truth, and are entitled to have it. The enemy have it already. This is hardly a decent pretense, and we expect it will be returned by Gen. Halleck for insufficiency, and a full and true report demanded.

Miscellaneous.

FROM AUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
For Nett Cash Only.
100 Pieces Good all Wool De Laines FOR TWO SHILLINGS A YARD.
50 Pieces Fine Silk and Wool Challies FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
25 Pieces Extra Quality Lupins Bombazines FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
50 PIECES WIDE, HIGH LUSTRED Full Boiled BLACK SILKS, FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
SPRING STYLES PLAID SILKS FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
EXTRA HEAVY Double Faced Black and Colored Figured Silks FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Real French Ginghams for 1 Shilling.
CHOICE NEW STYLES
Full Madder Calicoes for Ten Cents.
Black and White Checked Wool Valencias for One Shilling.
Fine Pure Linens for Two and Sixpence.
Pillow Case Linens for Three Shillings.
In fact our store is full of bargains in all kinds of Goods.
LARGE DAILY ARRIVALS OF GOODS FROM AUCTION, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.
Our entire stock is bought for nett cash at a large Discount from Regular Prices, making every piece of Goods in our stock a bargain.
NOW IN STOCK, all the latest novelties in SPRING CLOAKS, SAQUES AND MANTLES Of Silk and all fashionable materials. Also,
PATTERN CARDS Of High Novelties in Dress Goods,
On board steamer HANSA, which will be in store in a few days.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street.

BURGESS & SEAVER, No. 53 Murray St., New York, Have in stock and are constantly receiving full lines of SCOTCH AND IRISH LINENS, BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, Pillow Linens, W. B. Damask Table Cloths. BLEACHED DAMASK, Diapers &c. Huck Towels, &c. Clothing, Linens, Spanish, Blouse and Blay Linens, Farmer's Drills, &c. DUCK, Crown Duck, Elastic Canvas, Navy Duck, Cream Canvas, Heavy Brown Canvas. BURLAPS AND BAGGING, all weights and widths HEMP CARPETS, various qualities and patterns. —ALSO— HOSIERY, Shirts, Drawers, &c. Sole Agents in the United States for Cartwright & Warner's Merino Hosiery and Underwear.

WYANT & POWERS, Dealers in every variety of GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, 8 TREMONT BLOCK, Dearborn street, Chicago. Have just received their Spring stock of new and desirable goods. GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS. We also manufacture Shirts to order, and WARRANT A FIT IN ALL CASES.

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune. They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times. It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American. There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFE-TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 1000 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor. This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota. 165 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Circular may be had on application or by post.

COVENTRY FRILLING OR RUFFLING.—This is quite new and incomparably the best and cheapest Ruffling in the market, and is imported only by us. MEN'S COTTON HALF HOSE, Ladies and Children's Cotton Hosiery, Collarettes and Magic Ruffling, Tatting and Tape Trimming, Ladies' Paper Collars, Worsteds, Canvas and every kind of Embroidery material. Ladies are requested to examine our new JENNY LIND CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 LASALLE STREET.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT. Ex "Paragon" to Quebec and "Colonist" to Chicago, 20,000 Patent Scouring Bricks, In Hhds. and Cases. Direct from the manufacturers,—BROWNE & CO., Bridgewater, England—which will be sold to the trade on favorable terms. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 13 Lasalle street.

43 CLARK STREET. 43 BULLOCK BROTHERS, DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. Our stock comprises every description of Ladies, Misses', Childs', Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots and Shoes of the best manufacture. 43 CLARK STREET.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—GLUE, Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery and other uses. Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust, Hoofs, Horns and Bones, At wholesale and retail. Office, 50 South Wells street (Lloyd's Block) Chicago. P. O. Box 2893. JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, Successor to Wahl Bro.

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description, Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING, No. 139 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

HOMEOPATHIC COFFEE.—A wholesome beverage for the sick or well. Highly Recommended by Physicians of all Schools. C. A. HALSEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent, No. 103 Clark street.

CLOVER SEED. SEED WHEAT. Pure and clean, in large or small lots, No. 3 Board of Trade Building. WILLIAM H. RICE.

GEORGE RAABE, Cabinet Maker, on North Halsted between [illegible] All kinds of Furniture made to order. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A girl in a small family to do housework. Reference required. Apply at No. 19 North Halsted street.

WANTED.—Twenty competent Cloak Makers. Apply at Room No. 5, over Wm. Ross & Co's.

WANTED—Security Fire Insurance Company's Scrip at No. 181 South Water street. GEO. BAKER.

WANTED—One good Cook and one good Laundress. Apply immediately at 86 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—500 Cavalry and Artillery Horses, for which I will pay cash at the Western Sale Stable, 221 State street. WM. PATRICK.

WANTED.—Parties declining housekeeping and having Household Furniture to dispose of, can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing Post Office Box 1148.

WANTED—Hoffman & Gelpcke's Notes secured, on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Also, H. & G.'s second class indebtedness wanted. Call at 89 Dearborn street.

WANTED—A first-class House, (either furnished or unfurnished), a situation on one of the Avenues preferred. Must not be north of Van Buren or west of Clark streets. Address "HOLMES," Post Office Box 2726.

WANTED—At 28 East Washington street, a first rate Cook (German preferred) and a good Laundress. Must be able to give good references. Those perfectly qualified will find desirable situations.

WANTED—By a gentleman, two unfurnished rooms in a quiet family, where occasional cooking or partial board can be had. Apply, stating locality, size of room and rent to "ALPHA," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a ten years resident of this city, a situation as Collector or Travelling Agent for this city. Could furnish his own team, &c., or would have no objection to a Clerkship. Address "A," Post Office Box 4431.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 109 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1888. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—Purchasers for fifteen NO. 4 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, the best for family use, nearly new, and in perfect order. A good machine will save its cost in six months. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 207 South Water st., cor. Wells.

WANTED—BEESWAX—In large or small quantities, TO FILL AN ORDER. KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 1 La Salle street.

WANTED—To Rent for ten years two City Building Lots, not less than twenty-five feet front each, with the privilege of buying after the first year. They must be in a good neighborhood. No one need apply unless they are. Address "F. W. G." Tribune Office, stating location and rent per year, also price to be paid if purchased, and time to be given.

WANTED—Residence Lot wanted. CASH will be paid for $1 to $0 feet in a good neighborhood and convenient to the Street Cars on the South Side, north of Fourteenth street, or West Side, east of Reuben street. Address, with description and lowest cash price, WM. C. REYNOLDS, 112 Dearborn street. Post Office Box 6196.

WANTED.—A young man who is thoroughly acquainted with the Retail Grocery business. Must be able to give references as to sobriety and industry. To such, a good salary will be given. One who has learned the business in any of the large cities of the Old Country, preferred. Address Box 2551, P. O. St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM Post Office Box 3448.

WANTED—Two Hundred Agents.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3853, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Educational.—A graduate of an Eastern College, a Civil Engineer by education—wants a situation in a College or Seminary, as Professor of the Higher Mathematics or Natural Sciences and Civil Engineering, or to take charge of an Academy. Very superior testimonials furnished. Terms moderate. For particulars address "J. L. F." Palmyra, Lenawee County, Mich.

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3996.

WANTED—For Capt. Thompson's Company, 18th Regulars, Two Able-Bodied Married Women for Laundresses, with their Husbands, To join this Company—now full. Laundresses in the regular army are entitled To Rations, Separate Tents and good Pay for their Labor. Inquire at Rendezvous, 18th Infantry, 62 Clark street. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Captain and Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—1,540 Horses.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. on the 28th day of April, 1862, for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department with 1540 Horses. The Horses to be good, sound, serviceable animals, not less than fifteen hands high, and to be at least four years of age. One of the Horses to be delivered to the United States Assistant Quartermaster at Gallipolis, O., and the balance to the United States Assistant Quartermaster at Wheeling, Va. They will be subject to inspection by the above named officers, and I must be delivered on or before the 15th day of May, 1862. Bids will be received for fifty Horses or upwards. Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Horses." R. S. CLARY, Chief Quartermaster Mountain Department. Wheeling, Va., April 17th, 1862.

$30 PER MONTH.—Wanted Agents at a salary of from thirty to fifty dollars per month, with all reasonable traveling and other expenses. For particulars address, with stamp, H. HARVEY, Springfield, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $82 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Sample sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or for samples, two for 50 cents, with circulars. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—500 feet of River and Canal Front in the South Branch addition, and rear lots suitable for dwelling houses. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, Room 2, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—An excellent "Fire-King" Safe, as good as new. Three good Desks, four good Office Chairs, and Stove and Fixtures. Apply to Office No. 5, 13 Lasalle street.

FOR SALE—$10,000 Farm for sale.—A valuable Stock and Grain Farm, of over 300 acres, beautifully located on Rock River, near a large city, well stocked with young cattle, and having privileges and improvements rarely found. Timber, Prairie Land, Water, beautiful scenery, &c., and will be sold cheap. Apply to JAMES BOYD, 40 Clark street.

FOR SALE.—Rare chance to invest in one of the best paying business in Chicago. A person about to give up his business would sell out all right, title and interest in the same at a great bargain. For particulars address "COOK," Box 3012, Chicago Post Office, or apply at 433 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Soap, Candle and Potash Manufactory, located at Monroeville, Ohio, and contains all the latest improvements, and doing a good business. The cause for selling is the proprietor having business in the Army. Terms satisfactory. For all particulars inquire of MITCHELL & ZAHM, Post Office Box 3964, Chicago.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—One seven-horse power Boiler and Engine; one Iron Mill, two run of stone, with shafting, belting, &c. Also, elevators and kiln for drying, and all in good running order with brick building, now occupied, at low rent. Address P. O. Box 3767, or apply at 139 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE.—A good grain carrying vessel. Capacity twelve thousand bushels. For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM.

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have fifteen No. four Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have paid for themselves in six weeks in our business, but having no further use for them we will sell them very cheap. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street.

MILL FOR SALE.—A valuable Steam Flour Mill, Capable of manufacturing 120 brls of Flour in twenty-four hours, located on the Galena Railroad in one of the best wheat regions in the State. It will be disposed of at a very low figure and accommodating terms, if early application is made. For particulars apply to MICHAEL HARE, 173 South Water street.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR sale at a bargain.—This Mill is eligibly located in Chicago, has four run of stone, and its machinery and fixtures are nearly new. For further particulars apply to B. W. QUIMBY & CO., 200 South Water street.

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of this city, are offered at reduced prices by the subscriber. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 26 Dearborn street, (upstairs.)

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Highland Park pressed brick, and just completed at a cost of $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain. It is situated in the educational village of Evanston about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, where railroad facilities are such as enable business men of the city to reside here and keep their regular business hours. Also, a choice of some of the best institutions of the Northwest are located, which with good public schools, make the location most desirable. The House is two and a half stories in height, on a commanding eminence, overlooks the village and lake, surrounded by an area of twenty acres of cultivated land, with good barn, sheds, coach house, [illegible] grafted fruits, large plats of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, &c., with a great variety of the stationary plants usually cultivated in gardens. This property will be sold at a great bargain—one-half cash, with credit for the balance. For further particulars, inquire of [illegible], Chicago, Ill. GEORGE F. FOSTER.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two large front rooms on Madison street, furnished or unfurnished, with boarding, can be had by respectable parties on reasonable terms. Address "J. Y.," Tribune Office.

BOARDING—Board and pleasant rooms to be had, at reasonable rates, at GAGE HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth streets. Day Boarders also received.

LOST.—Last night, between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., a Time Book, containing judgment note for $[illegible] and $[illegible] in currency. It was lost somewhere between Lake and Randolph street, probably on a State street car. Any one returning the same to JOHN RABER'S SALOON, Archer Road, or to the TRIBUNE OFFICE, will be liberally rewarded.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE. Farmers who make a good DAIRY OF BUTTER, And wish to contract their make for the season, can do so by applying to FRIMSON & COLLETT, Butter Merchants, 6 Randolph street, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first-class Brick House on Fourth Avenue. Inquire at 7, 65 South Clark street.

TO RENT.—The four-story Brick Dwelling 287 Illinois street. It has all the improvements. Inquire at Nos. 2 and 3 [illegible] Building, cor. Clark and Washington sts.

TO RENT—House No. 166 [illegible] Madison street. Possession given [illegible]. Inquire at 72 West Monroe street, or [illegible].

TO RENT—House No. 382 [illegible] bash avenue, opposite the Mansion House. Rent $450. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, 189 South Water street.

TO RENT.—The four story basement brick store No. 28 and [illegible] in the north half of Dole's Block. Apply to [illegible] Office No. 5 over 17 Wells street.

TO RENT—Dwellings, Stores, Offices, and Basements. Also, Lots in all parts of the city. WM. H. SAMPSON, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT.—Two new Brick Houses, Nos. 9 and 11 Green street, between [illegible] Prairie, two stories and basement. GOODWIN, WOOD & CO., Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Lake streets.

TO RENT—A neat Cottage containing five rooms, in the southern part of the city, on Hardin Place one block west of Grove Horse Railway. Rent [illegible] per month. Inquire of B. & L. STRAUS, No. 3 Larmon Block.

TO RENT.—House No. 334 [illegible] Street—Rent $300 per annum. [illegible] GRIFFIN, next door, corner Dearborn [illegible] to 2 p. m., or at No. 5 Pomeroy's Building [illegible] street.

TO RENT.—Furnished Dwelling House, 279 Wabash avenue, containing [illegible] rooms, closets, bath, &c. Apply to J. R. VALENTINE, No. 4 Loomis' Building, bet. Clark and South Water sts.

TO RENT—House No. 404 [illegible] street, (pleasantly situated) [illegible] responsible and prompt paying tenant. [illegible] RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 185 South Water street.

TO RENT.—On Hubbard [illegible] Elizabeth street, West Side, a new [illegible] now being finished, containing eight rooms [illegible] water, pantries, &c. The house will be [illegible] cupation on or about the 1st of May. [illegible] particulars inquire of HENRY F. COBB [illegible] st., cor. Wells. Rent $15 per month.

TO RENT.—The fine three [illegible] Dwelling 251 Ontario street, supplied with modern improvements, water and gas. The [illegible] desirable residence, and will be rented with [illegible] furniture. Apply at 329 Erie street, or [illegible] the undersigned, at the C., B. & Q. R. R. [illegible] HAMMOND.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A good chance for [illegible] housekeeping. House pleasantly located [illegible] near street cars, good well of water [illegible] and all or part of furniture for sale [illegible] Rent $12 per month. Address P. O. Box [illegible] for four or five days.

TO RENT.—Brick Stores No. 40, 44, 42 and 46, with cellars on North [illegible] Also, No. 183 and 185, Kinzie st., all [illegible] Foster House, corner of North Clark and [illegible]. Possession given May 1st. For terms apply to GEORGE F. FOSTER [illegible] Water street.

TO RENT—Two first class [illegible] dences, Nos. 538 and 540 Indiana [illegible] modern improvements, gas, water and [illegible] tached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE [illegible] A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of [illegible] 100 Washington street.

TO RENT—Several very [illegible] Dwelling Houses, situated on the [illegible] North Lasalle street, between Chicago [illegible] Chestnut street. Such houses contain [illegible] with gas, water and dry cellar. Possession [illegible] mediately. Inquire of PURINGTON & [illegible] 217 South Water street.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A Pleasant Cottage on [illegible] street, (horse railway passing) [illegible] rooms, with excellent water, yard and [illegible] Rent, Ten Dollars per month. The Furniture [illegible] good and nearly new. None will be treated [illegible] those who will take the furniture. Address [illegible]

TO RENT.—We have a Farm [illegible] one hundred to three hundred acres [illegible] tivation, well improved, dwelling [illegible] Kankakee, and six miles from the Illinois [illegible] road, for rent by the year, [illegible] tenant. The land is in cultivation [illegible] Rent by improvement [illegible] Inquire of [illegible]

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, wholesale and retail. Orders from the country attended to. W. [illegible]

TO LEASE. TO LEASE. TO LEASE.—The property, including [illegible] dock at the southwest corner of Wells and [illegible] occupied by the Northwestern [illegible] portation Company. This is one of the very [illegible] tions in Chicago for heavy freight and [illegible] business. Inquire of F. B. MANCHESTER, No. 48 Lasalle st., Chicago.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All musical instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. WM. R. PROSSER.

TO RENT.—Houses to rent. Lands to Lease.—A large house [illegible] taining about thirty rooms, on Lake street, [illegible] Illinois Central Round House. Also, several [illegible] desirably located. Also, lands to lease for a term of years, situated on Michigan and Wabash [illegible] between 23d and 24th streets. Apply at [illegible] office between the hours of [illegible]

TO RENT.—Residence to Rent on the North Side, near the City limits, with [illegible] acre under nice state of cultivation. [illegible] nicely arranged, and has many conveniences; [illegible] bowers are fine, there is a variety of fruit and other desirable plants growing in the garden. [illegible] rented to a good tenant for three years. Apply to H. KERFOOT & CO, Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—Brick Dwelling 239, 269, 295 Michigan street. ALSO, Brick Dwelling northwest corner Michigan and Pine streets. The Houses are in good order and convenient [illegible]. Contains modern improvements. WM. H. SAMPSON, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT.—The Store No. [illegible] corner of Lake and Halsted streets, [illegible] for Drug, Dry Goods or Boot and Shoe store [illegible] rent of with, if required. Also, [illegible] street, in wood building, good store [illegible] cellar rooms upon the [illegible] provements, 130 feet from the [illegible] year. Also, large boarding house [illegible] in three-story wood building, [illegible] twenty-four rooms [illegible] 30 South Water street.

RIVER LOT FOR RENT.—[illegible] corner of Adams and Market streets, [illegible] on the river and on Market street. [illegible] Several other River Lots on North and [illegible] Water Lots on the North Branch Canal, [illegible] For rent by OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & [illegible] Corner of Lake and [illegible]

FOR RENT OR SALE.—The [illegible] story Marble Front Store, No. 39 Lake street, 186 feet deep, between Wabash and Michigan [illegible] Inquire of A. J. BROWN, No. 51 Clark st.

WANTED, Chicago City 7 per cent. Bonds, ILLINOIS WAR BONDS, Illinois Auditor's Warrants, ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN STATE TAIL MONEY, American Gold, All Wanted at the Best Market Rates. JAMES BOYD'S Banking House, 40 Clark st.

FRAZER'S CELEBRATED LUBRICATOR. The best Axle Grease in use, for Railroad Cars, Omnibuses, Carriages, Wagons, Drays, &c. Also, for all kinds of Machinery. Put up in Barrels, Kegs and Cans suitable for [illegible] Depot 56 Wells street, opposite the [illegible] where a supply will be kept constantly on hand. TREZO & CO., Commission Merchants, [illegible] Office No. 2, over Board of [illegible] CHAS. T. TREZO. B. F. RAY.

NOTICE.—Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—The Annual Meeting of members of the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Illinois, will be held at their office, Room [illegible] Building, on TUESDAY, the [illegible] day of May next, [illegible] Directors for the ensuing year, and to [illegible] other business that may legally come before it. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. By order, ALONZO CUTLER, Secretary. Chicago, April 21st, 1862.

TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1860, the undersigned [illegible] north half of the southeast quarter of the [illegible] quarter of Section numbered two, in Town [illegible] bered forty, North Range thirteen East, in Cook [illegible] and State of Illinois, with the buildings [illegible] thereon, at the late Sale [illegible] County [illegible] the year 1859, for Seven Dollars and Twelve [illegible] that the time of redemption will expire on the [illegible] of July, A. D. 1862. LEVI B. TAFT.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Directors of The [illegible] ance and Trust Company will be held [illegible] said Company in Chicago, Illinois, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1862. LOMBARD, Secretary.

ILLINOIS COAL.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for the BEST ILLINOIS COAL At the lowest market price. CHARLES W. [illegible] Market and Washington streets.

MARRIAGE CARDS.—The latest and most fashionable style of Marriage and Visiting Cards And every other branch of Engraving [illegible] at the Marriage Card Depository, by [illegible] WHITE, 144 Washington street, Chicago. P. O. Box 1138.

COAL! COAL! COAL! ERIE COAL For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. [illegible] Cor. Market and Washington [illegible]

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF Grain and Flour to [illegible] By [illegible] UNDERWOOD [illegible]

REMOVAL. J. W. BUSHNELL, General Commission Merchant, has removed [illegible] Dearborn street.

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forbidden to trust my wife [illegible] on my account, except by my written [illegible] Chicago, April 18th, 1862.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Now is the time for TRANSPLANTING THE STRAWBERRY. [illegible] A few orders for the Wilson's [illegible] the United States Express Co. [illegible] State street.

House Furnishing [illegible]

[illegible] EAT CARPET H[illegible] OF [illegible] llister & Wilk[illegible] 137 - - LAKE STREET - - 1[illegible] [UP-STAIRS.] Best Goods at Low P[illegible]

CARPETING[illegible] [illegible] OIL CLOTH[illegible] [illegible] TTINGS AND [illegible] [illegible] CURTAIN GOOD[illegible] [illegible] RNISHING GO[illegible] [illegible] PHOLSTERY GO[illegible] [illegible] Prime Live Geese Feath[illegible] [illegible] llister & Wil[illegible] GREAT CARPET HA[illegible] Lake street, (up-stairs.)

Clothing.

[illegible] EAT BARGAIN[illegible] CLOTHING [illegible] T. BELDING & [illegible] 100 and 102 Randolph [illegible] [illegible] STYLE AND DUR[illegible] AS LOW AS THE LO[illegible] ents' Furnishing [illegible] AND 102 RANDOLPH [illegible] C. T. BELDING & [illegible]

Valuable Jewel[illegible] [illegible] REAT BARG[illegible] W. FORSYTH & [illegible] JOHN STREET, NE[illegible] [illegible] VALUABLE JEWE[illegible] [illegible] 00 WORTH OF WATCHES, C[illegible] Sold for $1 Each. [illegible] AGENTS. [illegible] W. FORSYTH [illegible]

WATCHES, JEWEL[illegible] PLATED WARE, [illegible] t Cost Until Ma[illegible] 57 South Clark S[illegible] REMEMBER AT [illegible] South Clark [illegible] JAMES B. S[illegible] EWELRY AT WH[illegible] JEWELRY [illegible] T WHOLE[illegible] JEWELRY [illegible] T WHOLE[illegible] At Lowest Cash Easter[illegible] Y J. H. BRUCE [illegible] 166 Lake Str[illegible]

Something N[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Brick Store, No. 1, 3 Stories and Basement, Fronting on Fourth Avenue, Nearly Opposite the Post Office. Inquire at 1 Fourth Avenue.

TO RENT—The four-story Brick Building, No. 107 Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Inquire of W. H. Bailey & Co., 107 Monroe street.

TO RENT—House No. 186 Madison street. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, 23 Portland Block.

TO RENT—House No. 332 West Adams street. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, 23 Portland Block.

TO RENT—The four story Brick Building, No. 107 Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Inquire of W. H. Bailey & Co., 107 Monroe street.

TO RENT—Dwellings, Stores, Offices, Shops, &c. Apply to WM. B. SAMPSON, 45 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Two new Brick Houses, No. 30 Carpenter street, between Madison and Monroe. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, 23 Portland Block.

TO RENT—House No. 234 Ontario street—Rent $500 per annum. Possession given immediately. Apply to GRIFFITH & PHELPS, 107 Monroe street, Chicago.

TO RENT—A neat Cottage, containing seven rooms, in the vicinity of the Lake, on Harrison Place, one block west of Paulina street. Rent $200 per annum. Apply to S. & L. STRAUS & CO., 51 Lake street.

TO RENT—House No. 234 Ontario street—Rent $500 per annum. Possession given immediately. Apply to GRIFFITH & PHELPS, 107 Monroe street, Chicago.

TO RENT—Furnished Dwelling House, 270 Wabash avenue, corner of Eighteenth street. Inquire at 262 S. CLARK STREET, Room 4.

TO RENT—House No. 404 Wabash avenue. Inquire at 262 S. CLARK STREET, Room 4.

TO RENT—On Hubbard street, a new two-story and basement Brick House, containing seven rooms, with hot and cold water, and all the modern conveniences. The house will be in complete repair on or about the 1st of May. For particulars inquire of HENRY F. A. DODGE, 40 Portland Block.

TO RENT—The fine three-story Brick Dwelling, 201 Ontario street, with all the modern improvements, water and gas fixtures, &c. Possession given immediately. Will be furnished with or without the furniture. Apply at 198 State street, or of the Janitor, at the Ontario street entrance. GEO. M. HAMMOND.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A good chance for parties going to housekeeping. A handsomely located two-story and basement brick cottage, with seven rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, and all the modern conveniences, for rent at the moderate price of $25 per month. Address P. O. Box 1,647, stating when you can see the house.

TO RENT—Brick Stores No. 6 and 8, 61 and 63 South Clark street, and No. 185 and 187 Kinzie st., at North Side of the River. Possession given immediately. Apply to WILLIAM M. HOWE, 115 Dearborn street.

For Rent.

Two Brick Stores, Nos. 6 and 8 North Water street, between Clark and Dearborn. Apply to GEORGE F. FOSTER & CO., 45 Lake street.

TO RENT—Two first class Residences, on Michigan avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, with modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to E. A. MOSELEY & CO., 45 Lake street.

TO RENT—Several very desirable Dwelling Houses, situated on the North Lasalle street, between Chicago avenue and Centre street, with gas, water and dry cellars. Apply to WM. H. BAILEY & CO., 107 Monroe street.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A Pleasant Cottage on the west street, having seven rooms, with excellent water, gas and drainage. Rent $25 per month. Also, a Piano for sale at a bargain. Address P. O. Box 1,647.

To Rent—Two Hundred Dollars a year town of Cicero, Cook county, Illinois. Apply to GEORGE F. FOSTER & CO., 45 Lake street.

TO RENT.—We have a Farm of one hundred to three hundred acres in Stephenson county, Illinois, eleven miles from Freeport, Kansas, and 127 miles from the Illinois Central depot, upon terms to suit any party. Inquire at 45 Lake street, Chicago, or address P. O. Box 1,647, Chicago. Land for corn growing. Possession given immediately. Inquire of or address, at Chicago, WM. B. SAMPSON, 45 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, wholesale and retail, from $200 upward. Second hand Pianos from $100 upward. No. 87 Clark street.

WANTED!!—A Tenant for a Brick Store, corner of Lasalle and Kinzie streets. Apply to WM. B. SAMPSON, 45 Metropolitan Block.

TO LEASE. TO LEASE.

TO LEASE.—The property, including building and fixtures, on the corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, formerly occupied by the Andrews House, and recently by the Sherman House in Chicago for heavy freight and passenger business. Apply to or address, at Chicago, WM. B. SAMPSON, No. 45 Lasalle st., Chicago.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Allegiance made for this instruments. Terms to suit purchasers. Store No. 87 Clark street.

TO RENT.—Houses to rent, and Rooms to let. Also, a large boarding house for sale, situated on Lake street, between Dearborn and Clark, containing thirty rooms, and doing a good business. Also, several other houses for sale, situated on Michigan and Wabash avenues, Indiana and Prairie streets. Also, a number of vacant lots, situated on Michigan and Wabash avenues, Indiana and Prairie streets, and Lake Park, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the office of

H. KEMPOOT & CO., Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—Brick Dwellings No. 229, 265, 266 Michigan street.

ALSO,

Brick Dwelling northwest corner of Michigan and Pine streets.

The Houses are in good order and convenient to business. Rent low to responsible parties. Apply to

WM. H. SAMPSON,
Room and Land Agent,
45 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT.—Profitable Property for sale by WM. B. SAMPSON, corner of Lake and Halsted streets, very well adapted for Dry Goods or Boot and Shoe store, with dwelling attached. Also, a Brick Store and Dwelling, with good cellar, on Lake street, near the Railroad Lumber Depot, with the privilege of two years' lease. Also, Brick Dwellings, Stores and Offices for sale and to rent on the best business streets. Apply to WILLIAM M. HOWE, 115 Dearborn street.

TO RENT.—Brick Stores No. 6, 8, 61 and 63 South Clark street, and Nos. 185 and 187 Kinzie st., at North Side of the River. Possession given immediately. Apply to WILLIAM M. HOWE, 115 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Residence to Rent on the North side, near the City limits, with 10 to 20 acres under the state of cultivation. The house contains eight rooms, and is supplied with water and fruit trees in bearing order, and is in every respect a desirable place for a gentleman, two miles from the Court House. The grounds are beautifully planted with forest trees, and the place is surrounded by a hedge fence. Apply to H. KEMPOOT & CO., Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—Brick Dwellings No. 229, 265, 266 Michigan street.

ALSO,

Brick Dwelling northwest corner of Michigan and Pine streets.

The Houses are in good order and convenient to business. Rent low to responsible parties. Apply to

WM. H. SAMPSON,
Room and Land Agent,
45 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT.—The Store North side of Lake and Halsted streets, very well adapted for Dry Goods or Boot and Shoe store, with dwelling attached. Also, a Brick Store and Dwelling, with good cellar, on Lake street, near the Railroad Lumber Depot, with the privilege of two years' lease. Also, Brick Dwellings, Stores and Offices for sale and to rent on the best business streets. Apply to WILLIAM M. HOWE, 115 Dearborn street.

Residence Lot for Sale.

A good lot 50 feet front on Michigan avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, for sale by WM. B. SAMPSON, 45 Metropolitan Block.

For Sale.

A 300 feet of River and Canal Frontage, with dock and warehouse, and good dwelling house, for sale by WM. B. SAMPSON, 45 Metropolitan Block.

An excellent "Fire-proof" Brick Store, with dwelling attached, for sale by WM. B. SAMPSON, 45 Metropolitan Block.

$10,000 Farm for Sale.

160 Acres of land, with good dwelling house, stables, &c., and fruit trees in bearing order, situated in Lake county, Illinois, 40 miles north of Chicago, and 2 miles from Waukegan, the county seat. Apply to WM. B. SAMPSON, 45 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED.

Chicago City 7 per cent. Bonds.

ILLINOIS WAR BONDS

Illinois Auditor's Warrants.

ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN STATE TAIL MONEY,

American Gold,

All Wanted at the Best Market Rates.

JAMES BOYD'S

Banking House, 40 Clark st.

Rare chance to invest in a good business in Chicago. The business would sell one thousand dollars worth of goods per month. Address P. O. Box 1,647.

House Furnishing.

GREAT CARPET HALL

OF

Hollister & Wilkins,

119 and 121 LAKE STREET - - 123 & 125

(Up-Stairs.)

Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS AND RUGS.

CURTAIN GOODS,

Damasks, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lawn Cloth, Damask and Muslin, Embroidered Muslin, Lace Curtains, Nottingham Lace Curtains, and by the yard; Curtains, in Swiss, Muslin, Cotton Damask Border and Fine, Centre Ornament, Drawer Centre, Gimp Bands, Curtain Loops, Cornices, Lambrequins, and all the goods necessary for Curtains. Window Shades in Gilt and Oil Paintings and (3) Painted Shades, White Roof Shades Hollands in all widths, together with a large assortment of Fixtures, Patent Spring Fixtures, Brass Cornice Poles, Black Pickings and Bracket, Cornice Poles, Tassels, &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Table Linens in patterns and by the yard. Linen Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Towelling, Bed Spreads, Cotton Flannels, Blankets, Linen and Cotton Pillow Cases, Sheeting and Shirting Linens, and all goods for Dressmaking and Upholstery purposes. Furniture Chintz, together with a large assortment of Fringes, Fixture Cords and Tassels, Gimps, &c.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

in Hair Cloths, Satin, Cotton, Reps, Grenadine, Excelsior and Hair Cloth, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Mattresses, Spring Mattresses, Cribs, Lounges, Foot Stools, Curled Hair, Excelsior and Husk Mattresses, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Mattress Twine and Tufting, Mattress Tufts and all kinds of Upholstery Goods.

Prime Live Geese Feathers.

Hollister & Wilkins'

GREAT CARPET HALL,

119 and 121 Lake street, (up-stairs).....123 & 125

Clothing.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

T. BELDING & CO.

100 and 102 Randolph Street,

Keep a stock of SPRING CLOTHING in low and full and complete, comprising a GREAT VARIETY OF

Spring Overcoats, Business Suits of all kinds, Black Suits, from Coarse to the VERY BEST. Blue Fancy Cassimere Pants and Pants, of which are NEW, FRESH AND DESIRABLE, and popular by expense for this market.

IN STYLE AND DURABILITY

Our Prices are VERY COMPETITIVE, considering Uniform Excellence, and always

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Also, a large assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Including a line of ENGLISH HALF HOSE and ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES.

100 AND 102 RANDOLPH STREET,

Opposite Matteson House.

T. BELDING & CO.

Valuable Jewelry.

GREAT BARGAINS.

W. FORSYTH & CO.,

JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

Offer the following inducements to purchasers of

VALUABLE JEWELRY.

Possessing unrivalled facilities for this method of business, we are enabled to offer the following inducements to all who patronize us. We ask no list to select from, but will send to any address a

$50 WORTH OF WATCHES, CHAINS, &c.,

Bould for one Dollar each without regard to value but to be paid for till you know what you are to receive at the following List of Articles to be Sold for $1 Each.

Watches, varying in price from $25 to $250, all in Hunting cases, and many kinds of

Ladies' and gents' Gold Watches.....$12.00 to 25.00
Vest and neck chains.....6.00 to 10.00 each.
Bracelets.....4.00 to 10.00 "
Breast and bar brooches.....4.00 to 6.00 each.
Ear drops, pearl and gold.....4.00 to 6.00 "
Gold pens and pencils.....4.00 to 6.00 "
Lockets.....4.00 to 6.00 "
Studs and sleeve buttons.....4.00 to 6.00 "
Solitaire pins.....4.00 to 6.00 "
Finger rings.....4.00 to 6.00 "
Ladies' fancy pins.....4.00 to 6.00 "
Gents' scarf pins.....4.00 to 6.00 "
Ladies' fancy pins.....4.00 to 6.00 "
Gents' scarf pins.....4.00 to 6.00 "

All of the above list of Goods will be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to choice. On receipt of a letter stating which one can have, will be placed in envelope, sealed, and mailed to any address. Orders for one article only will be attended to, without regard to choice. On receipt of $1 in any kind of funds, we will send the article, and it is left optional with the purchaser to send for Goods by mail, we shall charge for postage and packing, 25 cents. Persons ordering Goods by mail will please write their address plainly, and state the nearest Express Office to them. Goods sent by Express will be sent C. O. D., subject to examination. Where Goods are ordered by Express, we shall charge for packing, 25 cents. Persons ordering Goods by mail will please write their address plainly, and state the nearest Express Office to them. Goods sent by Express will be sent C. O. D., subject to examination. Where Goods are ordered by Express, we shall charge for packing, 25 cents.

AGENTS.

Those selling as agents will be allowed ten cents on each article ordered by them, provided their remittance for the same amounts to one dollar. Send for every Certificate and receive 15 cents to retain for your services. Great commission should be made by our correspondents in regard to giving their address plainly. Send for Circulars, which will be mailed free.

W. FORSYTH & CO.,
23 John st., New York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.,

At Cost Until May 1st,

57 South Clark Street.

NEAR CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELF.

REMEMBER AT COST.

57 South Clark Street.

JAMES B. STOREY.

JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE.

JEWELRY

AT WHOLESALE.

JEWELRY

AT WHOLESALE.

At Lowest Cash Eastern Prices.

BY J. H. BRUCE & CO.,

166 Lake Street,

Chicago.....Illinois.

Something New.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

ERIE COAL

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers by

Cor. Market and Washington.

CASH ADVANCES MADE

CONSIGNMENTS OF

Grain and Flour to Buffalo

UNDERWOOD &

REMOVAL.

J. W. BUSHNELL,

Practical Sewing Machine Repairer, has removed to No. 87 Clark street.

TAKE NOTICE. All persons are hereby notified that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mary Ann Storey, after this date.

CHICAGO, April 1st, 1863. JAMES B. STOREY.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

TRANSPLANTING THE STRAWBERRY PLANT.

Wholesale Houses.

CASH BUYERS, ATTENTION!

AUCTION SALES OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

—BY—

CORE, WILLSON & CO.,

54.....LAKE STREET.....54

We shall offer to the Trade at Auction,

200 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

300 " " " " 14 at 10 o'clk
300 " " " " 17 " "
300 " " " " 20 " "
300 " " " " 24 " "
300 " " " " 30 " "

Goods always open for examination.
Sales unto throughout the week. Catalogues prepared for examination.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

176 Lake street, Chicago.

The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, SOLDER, BLACK TIN, FRENCH WHITE, JAPANNED TIN WARE.

PRESSED TIN WARE, TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES, CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS HARDWARE, NAILS, &c., &c.

Prices in all cases guaranteed

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.

Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application.

WILLIAM BLAIR. G. B. KELSON. O. W. KELSON.

[April 6-y]

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

No. 235 Randolph Street,

Manufacturers and Importers of

CARRIAGE, SADDLE AND Harness Materials,

And Dealers in

CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES,

Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather,

HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c., &c.

Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the North west.

Orders promptly attended to. 3d-1709-6m

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

63 - LAKE STREET - 63

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

1,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
1,000 bdls. SHEET IRON,
200 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
10,000 " ASSORTED ANNEALED WIRE
125 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 bdls. PIG TIN,
10,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 cases TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
30 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,500 kegs NAILS,
1,000 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS,

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

Corner of State and Lake streets.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods, Parasols,

Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,

85 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Have now in STORE A LARGE and desirable STOCK for SPRING TRADE which will be offered at

Eastern Prices

For CASH or approved short CREDIT. 3d-1617-3m

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

[3d-1709-6m]

GROCERIES.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.

We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sugars, Teas,
Molasses, Coffees,
Spices, Tobacco,
Syrups, Rice,
Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.

WHICH WE OFFER AT THE

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,

And to which the attention of all

CLOSE CASH BUYERS

IS INVITED

C. C. COOK & CO.

G. C. COOK. F. FISCHER. [3d-1709-3m] E. W. SWEETSER, JR.

1862—Spring Trade.—1863

CLOTHING.

Martin & Brothers,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE

MARBLE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 44 LAKE STREET,

Where they are Receiving and Opening a

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING.

TRADERS

Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined to be satisfactory to all

Remember, 229 Broadway N.Y.

MARTIN & BROTHERS,

No. 44 Lake Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE ALWAYS FILLED. 3d-1709-6m

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1863.

For the Chicago Tribune.

THE FREEMAN'S FATHERLAND.

[It is almost superfluous to say that the following verses are a very close imitation, not to say, translation, of Arndt's well-known German poem, "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?"—of which any German singer knows the tune.]

I.

Where is the freeman's fatherland?
Is't Northern land, or Southern land?
Where granite mountains pierce the sky?
Where cotton fields like snowdrifts lie?
Ah no! ah no! ah no! ah no!
His fatherland must brighter glow.

II.

Where is the freeman's fatherland?
Is't Eastern land, or Western land?
The prairie land, it sure must be
So rich in fame and victory?
Ah no! ah no! ah no! ah no!
His fatherland must brighter glow.

III.

Where is the freeman's fatherland?
Is't Northwest land, or Southwest land?
Is't where the sun-kiss glitt'ring lie,
Or Mississippi's deep waves fly?
Ah no! ah no! ah no! ah no!
His fatherland must brighter glow!

IV.

Where is the freeman's fatherland?
Now name to me the mighty land!
Is't Columbia's golden shore,
Or where Niag'ra's thunder roar?
Ah no! ah no! ah no! ah no!
His fatherland must brighter glow.

V.

Where is the freeman's fatherland?
Tell me at once the glorious land?
It is where'er by freeman's tongue
Glad hymns to God on high are sung—
There shall it be! there shall it be!
Freeman! a fatherland for thee!

VI.

That is the freeman's fatherland,
Where like an oath hand binds to hand;
Where from the eye truth flashes forth,
And woman all was'r love is worth!
There shall it be! there shall it be!
Freeman! a fatherland for thee!

VII.

America! America!
It is our whole America!
Let freedom's spirit in us dwell,
Thus will we love it well and well.
Then shall it be! then shall it be
America! the whole of thee.

A REQUIEM.

Illinois! tears for your dead—the brave
Who died, their land to save
From rebel hordes; and found their graves
By Vicksburg's waters,
Texas for your braves!
Illinois! joy for your braves victorious;
We who met a death so glorious—
With Stars and Stripes still floating o'er us—
By Tennessee's fair waters,
Joy for your braves!
Chicago, April 15, 1863. H. R. J.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Cleanings from the New Orleans and Mobile Press.

DIXIE UNDER THE REBELLION.

ASPECTS OF LIFE, TRADE AND THE WAR.

Our reporter at Pittsburg sends us a file of late New Orleans, Mobile and Memphis papers of the 5th and 8th inst., which were taken from a newsboy just arrived within the rebel lines on the day of the battle. From these we make a compilation of news which will interest our readers. The following are the despatches to the New Orleans *Picayune* on the 3rd inst., the Thursday preceding the battle.

THE BATTLE FURTHER ADVANCED.

CORINTH, April 3.—The enemy's force, which was yesterday telegraphed as having landed that day at Eastport, consisted of about three thousand men. They approached to two miles beyond the river. Col. Wood, who was at Iuka, commanding Carroll's Brigade, went out to meet them with artillery when their transports, seven of which were in the river, and under convoy of three gunboats. This is supposed to be the object of the enemy, as explained by Capt. Rowe and Mr. Sargeant, was to consider a request of the Polk council for Gen. Price to get into the military service of the country. Some Indians were represented by Antonio Low, Bill Brunt and Mr. Childs, the Alabama and Mississippi, and Motta Kiha, chief of the Cashattas. Antonio made a speech, which was interpreted by Bill Blunt. He said they knew nothing about the Yankees, but that they live in their country, and want to fight for it. They are willing to fight anywhere in the State, but unwilling to go out of it. They would aid in procuring authority from the Governor to raise an Indian company, with Indian officers, and a white man for commissary, to attend to their interests, &c. They then chose as their chief warrior, or captain, John Scott Waka, an Alabama Indian, to lead them. He is a good man, Thompson, also an Alabamian, and Robert J. Rowe, a white man, for their commissary. *Memphis Appeal*, 3d.

THE ENEMY'S GULF FLEET.

[From the N. O. Delta, 4th.]

No little doubt and anxiety exist in this city in reference to the movements and whereabouts of the enemy's Gulf fleet. One moment it is reported that the number of federal vessels is increasing at the head of the Passes, the next that all but four or five have disappeared. It is supposed that the reason for the same force is in the river below as was there a few days ago. At all events we do not think that Gen. Lovell has been adequately apprised of the situation below, and extremely active in his arrangements concerning it, entertains the belief that the enemy has evacuated the mouth of the river. Certainly the enemy's presence has not been without meaning. It is very probable that his manifestations are intended to attack upon Forts Jackson and Philip and Fort Pike, and he will attempt to reduce at the same time our river and our Lake defences. The reasons why he should wish to do so, we are obvious, if he means to attack. Warm weather is gradually approaching, and the deadly fever of the swamps, combined with pestilence, will soon commit more ravages in his expeditions than a dozen battles would. He may make a few faint demonstrations, a few tentative approaches; but, as a short time, he must strike in earnest, if he intends to strike. He evidently dreads the encounter; but he must meet it, or he must retire with a confession of failure. Within a week the fight for life or death on the river and Lakes may commence. Let our people face the prospect with firm nerves and cool, unflinching determination.

THE DEFENCES OF NEW ORLEANS.

[From the N. O. Picaune, 5th.]

A correspondent of the (Va.) *Dispatch*, writing from this city, says what follows:

NEW ORLEANS, 1862.—The Mississippi is fortified for 80 miles from the city by our hostile fleet or flotilla. Forts Jackson and St. Philip are armed with 170 heavy guns (68-pounders, rifled by Butts, and received from England). The navigation of the river is stopped by a dam of about a quarter of a mile from the forts. No flotilla can by earth-would force that dam in less than two hours, during which it would be within short and cross range of 170 guns of the heaviest calibre, many of which may be served with red hot shot, numerous furnaces for which have been erected in every fort and battery.

In a day or two we shall have ready two iron cased floating batteries. The plates are four and a half inches thick, of the best hammered iron, received from England and France. Each iron cased battery will mount twenty 68-pounders, placed so as to skim the water, and striking the enemy's hull between wind and water. We have an abundant supply of incendiary shells, cupola furnaces for moulten iron, congreve rockets and fireships.

Below the city of Orleans and the forts there is a constant succession of earthworks. At the Plain of Chalmette, near Janiel's property, there are two lines, armed with rifled cannon, which have been found to be effective at five miles range. A ditch thirty feet wide and twenty deep extends from the Mississippi to La Cypriere.

In forts St. Philip and Jackson there are 15,000 men, and Gen. Duncan, one of our experienced artillery men and gunners who have served in the navy.

At New Orleans itself we have 32,000 infantry, and as many more quartered in the immediate neighborhood. In discipline and drill they are far superior to the Yankees. We have two very able and active Generals, who possess our entire confidence, Gens. Mansfield and Lovell, and Brig. Gen. Ruggles, for Commodore we have old Hollins, a Nelson in his way.

We are ready to give the Yankees a hot reception when they come, and come all are armed with excitement and rage. Our only fear is that the Northern invaders may not appear. We have made such extensive preparations to receive them that it were vexatious if their invincible armada escapes the fate we have in store for it.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

Ex-Governor Pritt, of Maryland, sends a letter by underground railroad to Mr. Benjamin, in which he says that if we of the South hold on a month longer—until the middle of April or the last of May—the Lincoln dynasty will crumble under its own corruption and intestine strife. *Mobile Register*.

☞ The war debt of the Yankees is near $1,200,000,000. They expect to pay it from Southern labor, principally. They do not expect to pay the first installment from the cotton crop. Shall we let them have another crop, or shall we destroy it lest they should can be destroyed or removed? *Charleston Courier*.

RICHMOND, April 4.—Senator Grimes, of Old Ironsides, arrived yesterday from Washington. He supports McClellan, and says nothing will be done against Richmond before the 1st of May.

The Northern papers say that the following new articles of war has passed Congress, and will be immediately put into the hands of the proper officers of the United States army. It will be seen that this is no joke when it opens declaration that slavery is to be abolished, since, as the lines of the enemy encroach upon our territory the slaves within them are to be free. The article is as follows:

All officers in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, any officer who shall be found guilty by court martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service. *N. Y. Tribune*, 4th.

The negroes who have been stolen by Gen. Wool, at Fortress Monroe, are arranged in gangs for work, and are promised ten dollars per month payable with this important qualification, that eight dollars per month are reserved by the Yankees. The actual pay is therefore two dollars per month, paid in weekly installments of fifty cents, provided the negro does his full task.—*New Orleans Delta*, 5th.

A LONG WAR.

[From the Southern Watchman]

We heard an earnest Methodist divine, and one who has been a zealous friend of the soldier and a statesman than clergyman, express the opinion that a war of fourteen or fifteen years's duration would be far more desirable to the South than a short war. Now it will take a long time to wean us from our old habits of commercial and manufacturing dependence upon the North, and to prove beyond all cavil the last moral, social, and political trace and vestige of the Union.

We differ somewhat from our esteemed friend. It seems to us that a war about the length of the first Revolution would be time enough to effect the desired object, though after only one year of Yankee invasion and butchery, the great mass of our people are educated from the dotard upward, to know no more cross; that gulf is made up of the blood of our brothers and children, and we cannot wade through it to make friends with the men by whom they have been murdered. It requires a long apprenticeship, however, for a nation to learn the art of practicable independence, and fear that an early peace would be fatal to the accomplishment of that object.

YANKEE COLONIZING.

[From the New Orleans Delta, 4th.]

The steamer Atlantic left New York a few days since with a cargo of army stores, and about sixty passengers, who accompanied Mr. F. L. Pierce, the Yankee Government Agent in charge of the plantations and contrabands at Port Royal. Three-fourths of the number are men who are to be superintendents of the abandoned estates, and will direct the labors of the negroes, who are to be employed in such agricultural pursuits as cotton culture, and raising vegetables for their own support and for the use of the army at that point.

Twelve or fifteen of the passengers are ladies, who will become teachers of an industrial school, which will be at once established at Port Royal, under the superintendence of Rev. M. French, of New York. Mrs. Senator Harlan, of Iowa, is among the ladies, and will probably spend a good deal of the work. About three thousand dollars' worth of agricultural implements, including plows, hoes, and others in most common use, have been purchased by Mr. Pierce, and will be taken to Port Royal in the Atlantic. He takes also a quantity of seeds, including one barrel sent from the Patent Office at Washington, as well as some medicines and other necessary articles.

OF BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

Commenting on the Newbern affair, the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* says:

Burnside's next point of attack will be Wilmington, as he was overheard at Roanoke Island by an intelligent servant of one of the officers, the nature of that place, to say that he would first move from that point upon Newbern, and then upon Wilmington. It is therefore the duty of every scrape at Wilmington to save whatever stores they can, or destroy what they cannot remove, and then abandon the town. We cannot make successful resistance against the enemy with his shipping, and to attempt to resist him is only to foolishly expose the lives and liberties of our men.—*Columbus (Georgia) Sun*.

WILMINGTON TO BE DEFENDED.—The Wilmington *Journal* has authorized by the Committee of safety of that town to say that they have assurances from the State and Confederate authorities, that they have no idea of abandoning the town Wilmington to the enemy, but, on the contrary, they are concentrating all the means and forces available in order to render defence successful. Steps indicative of determination have already been taken.—*N. O. Delta*.

VERY LIKE HOME NEWS.

The results of drunkenness among our officers are thus shown by an exchange:

The telegraph has already informed us that our troops at Newbern, North Carolina, on the recovery had taken raised the white flag, and had ceasefiring after their fellowing in the first paragraph from a Goldsboro' letter seems to explain the whole affair:

"Burnside ——— for the panic—he was drunk."

ASSASSINATION FORESHADOWED.

ANDREW JOHNSON.—A rumor prevailed in Memphis last Monday that Andrew Johnson had been shot and instantly killed in Nashville, and that the man who killed him had made good his escape. If not true now, probably it will be, some of these days.—*N. O. Crescent*, 4th.

"LOW THE POOR INDIAN" A REBEL.

A public meeting was held at Sumpter, Trinity county, on the 17th inst., at which Col. Z. Rowe presided. The object of the meeting, as explained by Capt. Rowe and Mr. Sargeant, was to consider a request of the Polk council for Gen. Price to get into the military service of the country. Some Indians were represented by Antonio Low, Bill Brunt and Mr. Childs, the Alabama and Mississippi, and Motta Kiha, chief of the Cashattas. Antonio made a speech, which was interpreted by Bill Blunt. He said they knew nothing about the Yankees, but that they live in their country, and want to fight for it. They are willing to fight anywhere in the State, but unwilling to go out of it. They would aid in procuring authority from the Governor to raise an Indian company, with Indian officers, and a white man for commissary, to attend to their interests, &c. They then chose as their chief warrior, or captain, John Scott Waka, an Alabama Indian, to lead them. He is a good man, Thompson, also an Alabamian, and Robert J. Rowe, a white man, for their commissary. *Texas Republican*, 28th ult.

THE CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

We learn that the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that our financial system has proved adequate to supply all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditure resulting from the great augmentation in the military operations for defence. The report exhibits the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt; that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the Government for the year has been, in round numbers, one hundred and seventy millions of dollars—less than one-third of the sum wasted by the enemy in his vain effort to conquer us—less than the value of a single year's crop of the cotton crop of the year.—*Richmond Examiner*.

A SOUTHERN COIN CURRENCY.

A decimal system for the currency of coins, was recommended in a bill which was placed before Congress by John M. Vernon, Esq., of New Orleans. The system seems to be almost perfect in theory. If adopted, it could be reduced to practice with wonderful ease; for, in the slightest degree it does not interfere with the standard yard, pound, gallon or acre now in use. The old unit, to which we have been accustomed, will remain the same on its corresponding decimal system, both name and quantity. But the table of currency is to be simplified, and entirely changed in value and denomination. "We are," says Mr. Vernon, "a separate nation, and are governed by different interests and sentiments from the vandals who would subjugate us. Our manners and customs are different—our tastes and talents are different—our geographical position is different—and in conformity with natural laws, nature—and, consequently, our currency, weights and measures should be different."

And again: "The basis of integral limit of value proposed for our currency, is the standard which is the divided into one hundred equal parts, each part to be called a centime," namely:

10 Centimes—1 Tropic.
10 Tropics—1 Star.
10 Stars—1 Sol.

"These denominations for our currency," adds Mr. Vernon, "have been selected for three reasons: First, they are appropriate to ourselves and our country, and are expressive of cheerfulness, honor, honesty of purpose, solidity and stability; and third, the words used are simple, easily remembered, and are common to several languages. They will, in addition, observe that similar characteristics distinguish the proposed tables of weights and measures.—*Charleston Courier*.

BOARD OF PROVOST MARSHALS.—All traffic in paper currency tending to create distrust in the public mind, or otherwise to produce embarrassment, shall be held as acts of hostility against the Government, and will be dealt with summarily.

P. SOULE, GEO. GARY, L. BURTHE,
C. DUFOUR, R. M. SPOTFORD, H. B.
ODDEN, N. THEGANIER.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27, 1863.

The traffic in gold and silver against the notes of the Confederate States of America, is hereby expressly prohibited.

Delinquents will be visited by prompt and severe punishment.

By order of the Board.—*N. O. Delta*, 4th.

PURELY SOUTHERN MEDICINES.

[From the N. O. Picayune.]

WRIGHT'S SOUTHERN INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

Are manufactured expressly for use in the

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

Under the personal direction of Dr. Inc. Wright in his

Pharmaceutical Laboratory, N. O.

Composed of simple extracts of four plants, common to most of the woods, in central Alabama and Mississippi, these Pills combine, in a remarkable degree, the great curative powers known to modern science.

SULPHATE OF QUININE IS DISPLACED.

Sulphate Cinchonine, Sulphate Quinidine, Cinchonine, Salicine, Berberine, Sulphate Berberine, Coralin, Picrite, Arnot's Agne Curæ, Shallenberger's Pills, Indian Cordials, &c., for sale by

CLARK & CO.,
10 & 12 North Water street.

Agriculturists near Savannah are planting the castor oil bean and screw pine.

DUE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST COLOR.

BOARD OF PROVOST MARSHALS.—All Masters of Steamboats engaged in trade between this city and Memphis are hereby prohibited from receiving on board their boats and are required to discharge at once such as may now be employed by them.

The Captains, Clerks, Mates, Carpenters, Pilots and Engineers are the only persons to be employed on such boats.—N. Prosperie, P. Soule, O. Dufour, R. M. Spofford, V. Barthe, Geo. Gary, H. B. Ogden.

THE RIVER.

RICHMOND, April 4.—Senator Grimes, of Old Ironsides, arrived yesterday from Washington. He supports McClellan, and says nothing will be done against Richmond before the 1st of May.

A NEW ARTICLE OF WAR.

The Northern papers say that the following new article of war has passed Congress, and will be immediately put into the hands of the proper officers of the United States army. It will be seen that this is no joke when it opens declaration that slavery is to be abolished, since, as the lines of the enemy encroach upon our territory the slaves within them are to be free. The article is as follows:

All officers in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, any officer who shall be found guilty by court martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 4th.

The negroes who have been stolen by Gen. Wool, at Fortress Monroe, are arranged in gangs for work, and are promised ten dollars per month payable with this important qualification, that eight dollars per month are reserved by the Yankees. The actual pay is therefore two dollars per month, paid in weekly installments of fifty cents, provided the negro does his full task.—*New Orleans Delta*, 5th.

A LONG WAR.

[From the Southern Watchman]

We heard an earnest Methodist divine, and one who has been a zealous friend of the sold

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ Gilbert, Sampson & Warner sell at their salesrooms, No. 38 Lake St., at 9½ o'clock, a fine assortment of second hand furniture, carpets &c., in good order.

A PLEASANT SIGHT.—Over thirty-five vessels were off our harbor yesterday afternoon, within a radius of three miles, all bound out, with every rag of canvas set. They probably carry 500,000 bushels of grain for the Atlantic coast.

☞ McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have received the May numbers of Harpers' Atlantic and Continental Magazines; Bon Ton for May; Train's new Speeches on Slavery and Emancipation; The Channings, by Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c.; The Beauties of DeQuincey, new edition of Dr. Holland; Bay Path; &c.

☞ The Annual Address before the Historical Society of Chicago Theological Seminary, will be delivered by Professor Joseph Emerson, of Beloit College, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Congregational Church (Rev. W. W. Patton's), corner West Washington and Green streets. The public are invited to attend.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The ladies of the Camp Douglas Hospital Aid Society take this opportunity to return their grateful and sincere thanks to Mr. Ludlow and the gentlemen and lady operatives of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine establishment, for their kind and efficient co-operation in the objects of the Aid Society, and for their generous and bountiful collations on several occasions. By order of the Managers of the Aid Society.

SPECIAL ELECTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—A special election was held at noon yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Trade, to fill a vacancy in the Board of Directors, occasioned by the resignation of A. E. Neeley, Esq. Thomas Parker, Esq., was elected by the following vote:—Thomas Parker received 225 votes; J. C. Ballie 44; and Julian Magill, 38.

SECESH BREAST PLATE.—Messrs. Buck & Rayner have on exhibition at their store on Clark street, an iron waistcoat, taken from the dead body of a rebel soldier at Pittsburg Landing. It is in the shape of a vest front, and intended to be worn under that garment, and undoubtedly a private speculation on the part of the person who wore it, this invention did not make him invulnerable to Yankee bullets. The best breast plates are undoubtedly a good cause, and a clear conscience, neither of which trouble the cowardly secesh engaged in this rebellion.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.—The great leading war-claim law firm of our city, Messrs. Lloyd, Cook & Co., are about to publish (will be ready in two days) a compilation of soldiers' pay, premium and bounty money laws, passed since the adoption of the Constitution, together with United States Court discussions and explanatory notes. This book is destined to fill an aching void in the law and military literature of the country. Orders for the work coming from all sections of the loyal States, promise an unparalleled sale of the publication.

GEN. MCARTHUR.—Brigadier Gen. McArthur, who commanded Smith's division after the fall of Gen. Wallace, is in this city on a furlough till he recovers from a wound received in the battle of Pittsburg. He arrived yesterday morning. His friends will be glad to learn that though wounded he will be able to receive them at his residence, northwest corner of Peck and Fulton streets. Chicago has just cause to be proud of her brave General, whose division contributed so directly and essentially to save our army from annihilation. This brigade suffered terribly. A complete list of the killed and wounded will be found in another column.

CARD.—The ladies of the First Presbyterian Church take pleasure in thus publicly expressing their thankful appreciation of the generosity of Mr. Geo. R. Chittenden, Agent of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., in placing his extensive establishment, including machines and operators, and also refreshments at their disposal, during all of Monday, for the purpose of enabling them to prepare hospital garments, so much needed by our sick and wounded soldiers. The ladies feel that this notice is but a feeble return for his kind co-operation and liberality in a cause so deserving of the warmest sympathy of every patriotic heart.

WHO HAS FOUND IT?—Mrs. Martha A. Yancey, of Watega, writes us that her son, Walter C. Yancey, a member of the 45th Illinois regiment, when he left Camp Douglas in January last with his regiment, left behind in his quarters a miniature of himself. Young Yancey, who was but 18 years of age, after having fought bravely at Fort Henry and Donelson, was finally killed at the battle of Shiloh. The loving mother thus deprived of her son is very anxious to obtain this miniature of her lost boy, she having none other. We would therefore earnestly request that if any person has this miniature in his possession, he will forward it to this office, and we will make sure that it shall be placed in the hands of the afflicted mother.

CHICAGO AND LAKE SUPERIOR.—This city already has a large trade with the iron and copper districts on Lake Superior, which our merchants will find it to their interest to foster. Detroit has at present, or claims to have, the lion's share of this trade, but, as soon as the people of the mining regions learn that Chicago is a better and a cheaper market, the valuable commerce will flow in this direction.

In this connection we may state that Mr. Thorpe, the publisher of the Lake Superior *Journal*, the oldest and the largest newspaper on the lake, is in town, and will call upon some of our merchants to-day to procure advertisements.

We have no doubt but that the enterprising business men of Chicago will do all in their power to secure so important an interest.

NOT SATISFIED.—Mary, *alias* Harry, Fitzallen, the young woman arrested last week for wearing male apparel, not having left the city as she promised, was arrested and sent to Bridewell. On Friday night she attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself with a rope she had constructed out of her hated female apparel. She thought if she could not have her own way, and be allowed to wear the bifurcated garments peculiar to the male sex, that life was not worth enjoying, and thus sought to put an end to it as regards herself. Her last throes were heard by a fellow convict in season to save her. She still declares that unless allowed to wear such clothes as she had on when arrested—those of the "bold soldier boy"—she will immediately end her existence. She is undoubtedly insane, and pants for trowsers.

A RESTING PLACE FOR OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—We have word from Collector Haven that, in response to our suggestion yesterday morning, he has instructed the Physician and Steward of the Marine Hospital to immediately prepare the north half of that institution as a temporary resting place for the sick and wounded soldiers who may arrive in this city. When ready, the apartments will be yielded to the control of the Sanitary Commission, who will thus be enabled to greatly increase the facilities which they have heretofore employed, in giving aid and comfort to those who have so severely suffered in defense of the old flag. The Sanitary Commission have been very busy in this good work for some time past, but without the peculiar advantage which this generous offer of Collector Haven will afford them.

GARDEN FRUITS.—It is refreshing to think of the improvements taking place throughout the Northwest, and particularly in the vicinity of Chicago, in the production of the finest qualities of strawberries, raspberries, grapes, &c. We have for some time known that the enterprising firm of Kidder & Knox were cultivating acres of these luscious fruits for the city market, and we are now glad to see, from an advertisement in our columns, that they are prepared to supply our citizens, whether in city or country, with the best of plants for home cultivation.

In this matter, as well as in reference to the fruits themselves, great advantages will be secured by patronizing what is grown in the vicinity, as both plants and fruits are injured by long carriage. Especially in respect to plants is it important to secure purity of species, as well as varieties that have been tested in the climate. On this point, according to the motto, "By their fruits shall ye know them," these gentlemen are all right, as proved by some 500 bushels of strawberries, sent by them to this market last year, of the best quality ever known in these parts. They hope to do even better this year.

ESTIMATED CITY EXPENSES FOR 1862.

The Increase for the Current Year.

In accordance with the provisions of the city Charter, Comptroller Ward submitted the following to the Common Council on Monday night of the present week. It will prove of great value to tax payers and others having a moneyed interest in Chicago:

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 21, 1862.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

Section 18 of the amendments to the City Charter, approved February, 1857, requires the Comptroller, in the month of April in each year, before the annual appropriations are made by the Common Council, to submit to the same a report of the estimates necessary, as nearly as may be, to defray the expenses of the City Government during the ensuing fiscal year, commencing on the first day of the said month of April. He shall, also, in such report, show the amount of liabilities outstanding upon which interest is to be paid, and of bond and city debts payable during the year—when due, and when payable. The amendments to the City Charter approved February, 1861, changed the commencement of the municipal year to the first Monday in May, and it would seem more appropriate that the estimates should not be presented until after that time; but no change was made in the enactments of February, 1857, so that, if the estimates are not submitted in April, it would be doubtful whether a tax levy would be legal. I submit first an estimate of the expense pertaining particularly to the fiscal year, as follows:

AN ESTIMATE OF EXPENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, APRIL 1ST, 1862, TO APRIL 1ST, 1863.

Schools.	
Balance unexpended of last year tax	$23,948.16
Proceeds of a two-mill tax to be levied, about	72,000.00
	$95,948.16
The unexpended balance of last year will be nearly all required in payment of unfinished contracts for School House and Teacher's salaries.	
Sewerage.	
To want creating a sinking fund, to pay interest on bonds and the expense of cleaning sewers, &c., a tax of 2½ mills, about	90,000.00
Interest.	
To pay the interest on funded debts, &c., July and January next, balance of tax of last year	27,344.53
Tax of 1½ mills, about	54,000.00
	$81,344.53
Reform School.	
Balance unexpended of last year	3,137.84
Proceeds of a tax of ¾ mill, about	27,000.00
	$30,137.84
All of which is for maintaining the school and establishing a branch for girls as estimated by the Board of Guardians.	
Lamps.	
In accordance with contract with Chicago Gas Light Co. for gas for Street and Bridge Lamps now erected, lighting and cleaning, alcohol and labor, and repairs by them	62,560.00
For 50 new posts to be erected on pipe now laid, as per contract price	1,337.50
Gas for ditto, lighting and cleaning, alcohol and labor	1,322.00
Other repairs, new glass, &c.	1,780.50
	67,000.00
No estimate is made in above for erecting new posts and maintaining them where pipe is yet to be laid. The Gas Co. wish to erect posts on a mile of pipe to be laid, which, including the gas, &c., would cost	$2,000.00
Public Square and Court House.	
City's proportion of Porter's salary, heating and lighting Court House and repairs on same	2,100.00
Legal Expenses.	
City Attorney's salary, cost of counsel, appeals and costs in Court	5,000.00
General Expenditures.	
Salary of Assessors and Inspectors of Election and other miscellaneous items not chargeable to Departments	4,000.00
Health Department.	
Scavengers and any sick chargeable to city	2,000.00
Printing and Stationery.	
Council proceedings, advertisements, blank book and paper	2,500.00
Recorder's Court.	
Salary of Recorder, State's Attorney, Clerk, Sheriff, Officers' and Jurors' fees, dieting prisoners in jail, and miscellaneous items	20,500.00
Salaries.	
Of officers not charged to Departments as now fixed by ordinance, Mayor, Comptroller and assistants, Treasurer, Collector and assistants, Clerk and Surveyor	16,500.00
Police Court.	
Salary of Justice and Clerk as now fixed by ordinance	3,000.00
Bridewell.	
Rent of ground $900, salary of Bridewell keepers, 2 policemen, dieting of prisoners, supplies, &c. $8,100.00	9,000.00
Market.	
Gas and water for North and West Markets and Halls	800.00
Fire Department.	
Salaries of Chief and two Assistant Engineers, as fixed by ordinance	1,800.00
8 engineers as fixed by ordinance	4,800.00
84 drivers hose carts, men, hook and ladder men, and firemen, as provided for by ordinance at $9.00 per week	39,312.00
6 bell-ringers	2,808.00
5,000 feet new hose	5,000.00
New hose-cart and new ladders	512.50
Hay, oats, and other feed	2,850.00
Gas, water and fuel	3,750.00
Repairs to engines	5,000.00
New express wagon	100.00
Exchange of horses	600.00
Sundry supplies, such as oil, fluid, and miscellaneous items	2,017.50
	$68,550.00
The chief engineer recommends the purchase of some ladders or fire escape the cost of which would be about $1,000 additional to the above, the consideration of which is left to the council.	
A contingent fund	10,000.00

The board of Public works are not required by law to present their estimate until the first regular council meeting in May, when they estimate from June to June.

Police Department.

By a special act of Legislature, approved Feb. 1861, the charge of this department is committed to Board of Police Commissioners, who are required to present their estimate, which they do herewith. The Comptroller having no power or right to dictate, while they legally hold their office, and whatever the result of the recent vote taken may be, it has not been declared at the time this statement is presented.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

The Board of Police of the City of Chicago, in pursuance of section 24 of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois entitled an act to establish a Board of Police in and for the City of Chicago, and to prescribe their power and duties, approved February 21st, 1861, to which section the board respectfully call your attention, and which is as follows:

SECTION 24. The Common Council of the City of Chicago shall annually raise and collect by tax upon the real and personal property taxable within the City of Chicago, such sums of money as the Board of Police for the City of Chicago, before the time fixed by law, for the comptroller of said city to present to the Common Council of said city, his estimate of expenses of the next fiscal year, shall report as requisite and needful to be raised by said city of Chicago, which sum of money shall be applied by the said Board of Police for the fiscal purposes of the act. Such sums of money, provided for when collected, shall be paid into the City Treasury of the city of Chicago, and shall be styled the Police Fund, and shall be paid therein and therefrom under the fiscal regulations of law relating to the finances of said city, and the provisions of this act.

Having estimated the amount required to pay the necessary expenses, wages and salaries of the Police Department under their charge and control, and having also estimated the amount required for having repairs, supplies, fuel, lights and stationery in and about the station house in said city, and the necessary expenses to be incurred in the execution of criminal process in said city, and the maintenance of order at elections holden in said city, have found the same to be the sum of sixty thousand dollars, and the Board of Police report, as requisite and needful to be raised by the city of Chicago, for the ensuing year for the Police Department under the control and charge of said Board, the sum of $60,000 all of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. COVENTRY,
President of the Board of Police.

Chicago, April 21, 1862.

Section 16th, before alluded to, also says: The Comptroller shall also in such report show the aggregate income of the preceding year from all sources. Inno event shall the Common Council make the current appropriations of any year exceed in amount the income of the city during the preceding year as ascertained by the Comptroller in his said statements, unless in the payment of interest on the public debt of the city, they shall provide according to law by taxation or otherwise, some additional fund out of which such excess of appropriations may be made to meet such indebtedness.

Income from taxes subject to some deduction on tax warrants yet to be made	$350,997.0
Income from street taxes	16,423.00
Income from licenses and other miscellaneous sources	100,838.15
Net amount for bonds and school fund	18,[illegible].84
	$530,330.00

STATEMENT OF BONDS AND OTHER CITY DEBTS PAYABLE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, APRIL 1ST, 1863.

Funded Debt—	
60 six per cent. bonds, January 1st, 1863, due at Duncan, Sherman & Co's., New York, January 1st, 1863	$60,000.00
Bills Payable—	
12 bonds of $5,000 each, dated April 15th, 1861, renewal from two years before, due at S. S. Robbins & Son, New York, Sept. 15th, 1862	60,000.00
Interest at ten per cent., from Sept. 15th, 1861	6,000.00
5 bonds to W. H. Woodbury, August 29, 1859, due July 29th, at Continental Bank, New York	5,000.00
Interest from July 29th, 1861, at ten per cent	500.00
	$71,500.00
Bonds or certificates of indebtedness, given on a mandamus to Chapin & Fox, Dec. 5th, 1859, due on presentation at Comptroller's office	$10,032.05
Interest at ten per cent. from October 14th, 1861, say 6 months	663.67
	$10,695.67
Treasury Interest Warrant—	
Given J. N. Fewell, August 1st, 1859, due on presentation at Comptroller's office	225.00
Interest, say 3 years at six per cent.	40.50
	$265.50
Warrant on the Treasurer—	
Given John G. Miles, May 20th, 1859, due at Comptroller's office, 3 years	2,517.50
Certificates of Indebtedness—	
Various debts, dated 1860, due in New York, Sept. 15th	137,731.29
Interest from Sept. 15th, 1861, at ten per cent	13,773.12
	$151,504.41
Certificates of Indebtedness—	
Given various parties, various dates, 1860, due on presentation at Comptroller's office	16,530.55
Interest, say one and one-half year at ten per cent	2,479.50
	$19,010.05
Balance of damages, account and Union Park purchase assessment. Account liable to be called for at any time	9,274.74
Total amount of bonds and other city debts, payable during the year	334,728.87

Respectfully submitted,
SAMUEL D. WARD, City Comptroller.

JUST THE WRIGHT MAN.—"Charley" Wright, late of the Milwaukee *News*, but now connected with the *Post* of this city, has been appointed by the Editorial Convention of Wisconsin, which convenes at Racine on the 18th of June next, to deliver an eulogy upon the lamented W. M. Graham, once editorially connected with the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, and who fell in the battle at Falling Waters, Virginia, at the inauguration of the present war. Mr. Wright is on this occasion decidedly "the right man in the right place."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Interfering with Uncle Sam.

A case was up before United States Commissioner Phil. A. Hoyne, yesterday, which aptly illustrates the danger there is in meddling with an officer of the United States while in the fulfillment of his duty. An execution issued by Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Lathrop *vs.* Harmon *et al.*, was placed in the hands of an United States Marshal not long since, and by its authority he took possession of certain goods and chattels of the defendants. A party, armed with a State authority, soon after took the same goods into their hands, setting at defiance the higher law. Hearing of this, the Marshal caused a warrant to issue from the U. S. Commissioner, and Messrs. Daniel Harman, W. S. Killen, Amos Reed, F. C. Smith and F. R. Harmon, from the interior somewhere, were promptly arrested and yesterday appeared before Phil. A. Hoyne, charged with resisting an U. S. process, were examined and finally discharged from custody upon payment of costs and returning the property to its original custodian, the Marshal. This little interference with the government officers cost the defendants $200, the journey to Chicago under arrest, not to speak of the chagrin consequent upon the publicity given their case.

PETIT JURY.—The Petit Jury of the United States Court was discharged yesterday, to convene again on Saturday forenoon, when, it is generally understood, the case of the State street coin manufacturers will be called up.

THE LLOYD MURDER CASE.—The case of the People *vs.* John Garrity and William Gibbons, the murderers of the sailor Lloyd, came up for trial yesterday before Judge Higgins of the Superior Court. The defendants—both young men of decent appearance—were well represented by counsel, Messrs. John Van Arman, Esq., and John Mason, Esq., appearing for Garrity, and C. B. Jones, Esq., for Gibbons. Nearly the entire day was consumed in obtaining the following jury:

M. L. Thomas, Chas. T. Beal, W. Goodwin, T. L. Miller, J. B. Dickson, H. L. Simonds, J. S. Finch, J. G. Conrad, C. S. Bullock, Joseph Beman, Robert Bamber, H. A. Wynkoop.

The case was opened for the people, late in the afternoon, by Carlos Haven, Esq., State's Attorney, who was followed by Messrs. Mason and Jones for the defense. Their arguments were delivered in good taste and with considerable effect. The taking of testimony in the case will commence this morning.

The facts in this case are still fresh in the minds of our readers, and we need not republish more here than to say that Lloyd, a sailor, on the evening of the 18th of March last, was killed in a quarrel with Garrity and Gibbons, on North Clark street, near the corner of Kinzie street. All the parties were more or less intoxicated at the time.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond*—No. 473—Chancery—Wm. St. John et al vs. Alonzo C. Allen; Court having fully considered the case, exceptions sustained as to the 4th and 5th pleas, and overruled as to 2d, 3d and 6th. Referred to Master to report, and defendant ruled to answer within 15 days after service of motion. No. 567—Chancery—John M. Stewart et al vs. Daniel B. Ball et al; on motion of complainant's solicitor, leave given to amend the bill.

On petition filed, John Lyle King is appointed Commissioner to fill vacancy made by the resignation of T. B. Brown, Jr.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 561—J. Washington vs the Chicago Railway Co. Motion for a new trial withdrawn by defendant, and judgment on verdict. No. 545—Peter Flemming vs Patrick Griffin. Ten days given defendant in which to prepare and file exceptions. No. 943—H. Nordhouse et al vs Edward S. Barton. Appeal dismissed with procedendo for want of affidavit mentioned. No. 580—Chancery. Potter Palmer vs. Chas. H. J. Miller et al; ten days given defendant in which to answer. No. 370—Chancery. F. Lehman vs. John Hanenkey et al.; complainant ruled to close proofs in 10 days or in default bill will be dismissed. No. 600—Chancery—Charles Olsen, vs. George Scoville; time to answer extended two days. No. 581—Chancery—Orson C. Miller, vs. C. Miller et al; Commissioner's report confirmed, and decree. No. 868—Wm. E. Kellogg vs. A. B. Kellogg; plaintiff moves to strike plea from file. Motion sustained and judgment, *nihil dicit*, and court assesses. No. 583—Wm. Wolmsdorf vs. Geo. Schwayn-furth et al.; cause submitted to court for trial. Judgment for defendant. No. 922—The Chicago Distilling Company vs. Gerard C. Paoli et al.; rule to plead extended until Friday morning next. No. 578—Jacob Cerf vs Peter Glndorf; verdict for defendant; motion by plaintiff for a new trial. No. 683—A Smith et al vs Thomas W Baxter et al; cause submitted to court for trial and taken under advisement.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins.*—The People vs. John H. Cook et al.; indictment for manslaughter. Defendants appear, and order by the court that they be admitted to bail in $5,000, each to appear from day to day, with Geo. C. Drew et al. Recognizance entered in open court.

There was no session of the court before Judge Goodrich yesterday.

Capt. Turner, of Gen. Hunter's Staff.

In Gen. Gilmore's official report of the reduction of Fort Pulaski, honorable mention is made of Capt. Turner, son of our highly respected fellow-citizen, John B. Turner, Esq.

"Capt. J. W. Turner, of the Commissary Department, U. S. A., member of Gen. Hunter's Staff, volunteered for the action, and did good service in the batteries."

A letter received in town from an officer, penned at the bombardment, also states: "Capt. Turner has gained just credit in this affair. He volunteered his services and was given the command of Battery Sigel, which has proved one of the most efficient batteries here. His 42-pound rifled guns did very remarkable service, breaching the walls in two places, seeming—as the commandant of the fort said—to bore right into the masonry. They had made a large hole in the wall, and had begun to make one in the magazine, which is on the opposite side of the fort. The balls passed through the breach in the outer wall and on across the fort to the magazine. The Commander of the fort concluded that very soon they would reach the interior of the magazine, and therefore considered the place untenable. Capt. Turner deserves and will receive great credit for his services in this action."

Packing Boxes.

More packing boxes are needed for packing hospital supplies at the Sanitary Commission rooms. Let the want be supplied by some of our merchants.

Camp Douglas.

The post flag of Camp Douglas was displayed at half-mast yesterday, as a mark of respect to the late Governor Harvey, who was drowned at Savannah, Tennessee, on Saturday night last.

The pleasant weather to-day has had a wonderful effect upon the mud, and the camp looks quite tenantable. The genial sun also brought out the "butternuts" from their barracks in generous numbers.

The following named prisoners have died since our last report, twenty-four hours previous:

J. C. Largent, Co. H, 26th Tenn	1
M. J. Willbanks, Co. C, 3d Miss	1
James Quinlan, Co. B, 48th Tenn	1
James D. Harperson, Co. B, 48th Tenn	1
A. M. C. Cooper, Co. K, 42d Tenn	1
A. J. Powell, Co. E, 49th Tenn	1
Previously reported	217
Total number of deaths	223

The numbers in the Hospital vary from 270 to 280.

MAN KILLED AT THE M. S. JUNCTION.—The body of a man by the name of Andrew Gissman was found on the railroad track near the M. S. and R. I. Junction, yesterday morning. The cause of death was unknown in the city last evening. Coroner James went to the spot, and held an inquest.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL.—By referring to the advertisement in another column it will be observed by readers that Messrs. Hooley & Campbell's band of celebrated minstrels are to open in Burlesque Opera, with their usual budget of comicalities and eccentricities, at Metropolitan Hall, on to-morrow evening. This troupe is well known and needs no word of praise from us to enable it to draw good houses.

GRACE CHURCH.—The annual parish meeting of this church was held Monday evening, at which the following gentlemen were elected Wardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year:

Senior Warden—H. W. Hinsdale.
Junior Warden—W. G. Hibbard.
Vestrymen—J. Nottingham, Hiram Wheeler, B. F. Hadduck, Geo. M. Wells, G. W. Davenport, Jas. Miller, Geo. S. Bowen, Sam'l Powell.

FRESH PUBLICATIONS.—Train's great speech on Slavery and Emancipation, also his great speech on Pardoning Traitors. This is entirely new and sells for 10 cents.

The Channings, a domestic novel of Real Life by Mrs. Henry Wood, authoress of Earl Lynne, Earl's Heirs, &c. Price on paper 50 cents—in cloth 75 cents. Also Le Bon Ton for May, full of new and beautiful fashions; Harper's Magazine and the Continental Monthly for May, have been received and are for sale at the news room of John W. Norris, 103 Madison street, brick building.

NEW AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA.—The XIVth volume of this work, edited by George C. Ripley and Charles A. Dana, and published by the Appletons, has just been issued. The reputation this work has established as being the first encyclopedia of the age, is patent to all, and our commendation of its acknowledged character is therefore hardly necessary. The full promise of the work has been maintained to the letter, as is well established by the high appreciation bestowed by the public. The work is ready for delivery by S. C. Griggs, 39 and 41 Lake street, who is ready to receive additional subscribers.

The Police Commissioners, Commissioner of Claims and Custodian.

The Common Council, at its session on Monday night, after the official announcement of the result of the late city election, at an hour and some time past midnight, went into the discussion of the Police Commissioners, Commissioners of Claims and Custodian subject. The election returns showed but a slight vote against "the people electing their own officers," and after a good deal of discussion, which was warmly engaged in by the Aldermen, pro and con, an order was passed calling upon the City Clerk to send a certified copy of the ballot to Springfield, that the offices of the Commissioners and Custodian might be officially declared vacant. It was at first proposed to have the Mayor issue his proclamation giving the vote on the matter, and announcing the official decease to the two Boards and the City Custodian, but this was finally changed as above. This is a very important move to the people of Chicago, including, as it does, the disposal and dismissal of the entire police force, and being no authority or power in the State, until another session of the Legislature, for the appointment of a new one. The Mayor, it is true, might swear in a large constabulary posse, but in that case no authority to arrest, in case of a mob, or other difficulty, could be conferred, excepting upon a warrant duly sworn out by some complaining party. The matter has not yet reached this stage, however. The present police will undoubtedly continue to do their duty, as they have heretofore done, and by a probable arrangement between the Mayor and Police Commissioners will not retire to private life until the legality or illegality of the action lately taken shall be decided by the Supreme Court, now in session. We could not well do without a police of some kind in Chicago.

CHRIST CHURCH.—The annual parish meeting of this church was held Monday evening, at which time the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Senior Warden—J. Calkins.
Junior Warden—G. A. Sackett.
Vestrymen—R. A. B. Mills, J. B. Parsons, W. N. Woodruff, H. S. Monroe, Chas. Follansbe, J. G. Dwen, Russell Benedict, D. W. Keith.

The Treasurer of the church states that, during the past year, this parish (which has had an existence but about three years) has raised for various purposes between $3,000 and $4,000.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals last evening at the Sherman House, is Mr. F. M. Drexel, of the well known banking house of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. We see it stated in the Philadelphia papers that Mr. Drexel comes to this city for the purpose of establishing a banking house, but whether as a branch or independent of the Philadelphia house is not stated.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—At the annual meeting of the parishioners, Monday evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Senior Warden—G. S. Hubbard.
Junior Warden—Samuel Gehr.
Vestrymen—George W. Wood, T. M. Hibbard, M. S. Bacon, Francis O. Boyd, J. T. Flynn, H. R. Thielcke, J. W. O'Brien, Edward D. Swartwout.

MAY HARPER.—Harper's Magazine, Continental Monthly, and Le Bon Ton for May. "The Channings," by the author of Earl Lynn, and a new pamphlet by Geo. Francis Train, are among the latest arrivals at Walsh's, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

Chicago Historical Society.

On the 15th of April this Society held its stated monthly meeting, W. H. Brown, Esq., in the Chair.

Its collections, for the month (in all 639), included numerous letters, &c., dated from 1783 to 1861, received from Beaufort, S. C. (some relating to the rebellion), received by the attention of Capt. G. E. Pratt, 8th Michigan Vols., U. S. A., and a "torpedo," with other relics, taken at Fort Donelson.

Interesting letters relating to the decease of the late George Flower, of Illinois, were read, from his son, the Rev. Alfred Flower, Mr. Hooper Warren, and Gov. Wm. Pickering, the last named giving the particulars of the extensive and valuable breeds of sheep introduced into this State by the late Mr. Flower—his entire flock once numbering five hundred, many of which had repeatedly taken the first prizes at the British Fairs.

The President confirmed, from recollection, the general tenor of Gov. Pickering's statements, and expressed the opinion that the present excellence of the sheep of Southern Illinois was largely due to Mr. Flower's enterprise and liberality. The Secretary also called attention to the complimentary notice of Mr. Flower's agricultural taste and munificence given by Welby in his "Travels" (London, 1821); who also notice that the "infant English Settlement" must have been broken up, during a winter of uncommon severity and scarcity, but for the timely aid extended from Mr. Flower's ample means.

Communications were read from Mr. I. M. Van Vleck, of the Wesleyan University, Conn., accompanying an extensive collection of the Collegiate documents of that Institution, from the Hon. J. B. French, Lowell, Mass., who forwarded a series of municipal documents from the "Boston Athenæum," the American Geographical and Statistical Society, N. Y., the Ohio State Library, and Minnesota Historical Society, in acknowledgment of publications forwarded by this Society.

His Excellency, William Pickering, Governor of Washington Territory, was elected a corresponding member.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a young man calling himself by the name of Henderson. He is rather under medium stature, light hair, with marked peculiarity and expression about the eyes. Says his father resides in New Orleans; was from home when the present war broke out, and is now prevented from returning thither; hence is cut off from a father's aid and assistance, and is under the painful necessity of applying to the public for aid sufficient to take him to Milwaukee, where he has friends and acquaintances in abundance. He is but a boy in appearance, but he has his tale of woe well learned, and being of rather pleasing address, and assuming an air of great modesty, is well calculated to deceive the public. I have the very best evidence upon which to base the above. WATSON V. COE.

A SECESH PRISONER.—We find the following item in the Rockford *Register* of Saturday:

We learn that a worthy woman of this city received a letter a day or two since from her husband, who has been absent about two years, and from whom she has not heard for nearly the whole time, but who now turns up among the secesh at Camp Douglas. He was captured at Island No. 10, says he was drafted into the rebel service at Memphis, and is very anxious his wife should procure his release. His wife is a hard-working washerwoman, maintaining herself and a large family, and him, too, when he was here, by her industry and toil. When he left, her cow was sold to provide him passage money. His name is John Hayes. He may have been forced into the rebel service, but a man who can leave his family that length of time without any knowledge of him, and who has to be supported by them when at home, it won't hurt to take secession fare for a while.

ASTHMA AND COUGHS relieved by "Brown's Troches." ap21-2t

SOMETHING NEW.—Plumes's Patent Boots and Shoes made to order by Jewett, 5 Custom House Place, ap19 6t

GAS FITTING.—Careful workmen to move and put up gas fixtures and gas pipe at 132 Lake street, H. M. Wilmarth ap 17-15t

GAS FIXTURES.—The place to get new styles at low figures, 132 Lake street, H M Wilmarth ap 17-15t

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb21-ly

☞ For Paper Hangings go to the old stand of E. G. L. Faxon, 70 Lake street. He has the best workmen in the city. apl 3m

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 25-3m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov18

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h231-ly

☞ There is no use talking about any other Saleratus except D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. It is just the thing that every good housekeeper needs. It is unadulterated, and is perfectly healthy and nutritious, and gives immense satisfaction to all who have used it. It is also uniform in quality and in its results, which is a very desirable quality in any chemical compound. It is manufactured and for sale, at wholesale by the proprietors, at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., and for sale by all wholesale and retail dealers in the country. ap 23-d&wlt

HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT.—This unpleasant and painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Hence, Singers and Public Speakers will find them of peculiar advantage. ap 23-d&w1t

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 19th inst., by Rev. J. Pratt, D. D., in Trinity Church, MR. BENJAMIN GOMERSALL and MRS. ELIZABETH S. SHAWCROSS.

DIED.

In this city, April 21st, J. WARD, son of P. A. and Ardelia Smith, aged ten months.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, MAY ELSIE, infant daughter of James and Sarah J. Boyd. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from their residence, 280 Wabash avenue, without further notice.

BOARDING—A Furnished Front Parlor and Bedroom, with board can be had at 50 Van Buren street, east of State street. ap23-[illegible]

WIDOW'S DECLARATIONS FOR BOUNTY, &c., for sale at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. ap23-1t

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 22.

Monetary transactions have been extremely dull to-day, notwithstanding the pleasant condition of the weather. Our bankers expected a lively time the present week, but the two days that have passed don't promise much. Money is abundant, and so is currency. Exchange is abundant and the demand small. There is no variation in quotations—par@¼ buying; ¼ selling. Gold remains as before quoted, 1¼ buying; 1¾ selling. The demand is very light.

The Deputy U. S. Treasurer is receiving deposits of demand notes, drawing 5 per cent. interest, at the rate of about $2,000,000 a week.

Nearly all the railroads running East and West show decreased receipts for the second and third week of April. This is probably owing to the heavy decline in grain at the East and in Liverpool. The last advices from Europe may be considered as against the recovery of prices for some time to come at least, and shippers' limits for flour in New York came reduced to twenty-two shillings, this amount covering all charges, against twenty-eight shillings a few weeks since. The price of flour has fallen nearly thirty cents during last week.

A bill is now before the Ohio Legislature legalising the payment of eight per cent. interest. The prospect is that it will pass. The papers seem generally to favor it.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following is a weekly statement of the earnings of the St Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad from April 8th to 15th, inclusive:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$7,090.00	$7,163.45
Freight	7,780.67	6,731.97
Sundries	855.73	855.83
Total	$15,296.40	$14,730.55
Increase in 1862	475.85	
Total this month to date	31,036.11	29,163.00
Total since 1st January	290,929.49	264,676.50

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 22.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS—During the past week we have had cold and damp weather. For two or three days it rained almost incessantly, and a cold north-easterly wind has prevailed—accompanied with sleet and snow. Altogether, it has been an unfavorable week for the farmer, and although the agriculturists have been improving every hour of sunshine, there is no doubt but the spring work is fully three weeks behind. In many places the spring wheat has been sown in the mud, and they have been unable to harrow it, except by dragging broken branches of trees over it—the soil being so wet that animal power could not drag the harrows through it. This kind of farming *may*, with a very favorable summer, succeed; but the experience of the past shows that spring wheat thus cultivated cannot withstand the *rusting* weather which too often prevails in June and July.

The roads in the country are in a terrible state; and it is useless to attempt to *reach* a Railroad Station or a man with a wheeled vehicle. Our receipts of produce are consequently very light.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce during the past week and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g April 19.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	13,183	266,049	221,614
Wheat, bu	47,586	1,718,656	1,720,218
Corn, bu	127,045	1,970,222	2,655,833
Oats, bu	6,573	208,787	134,425
Rye, bu	5,210	192,047	100,107
Barley, bu	11,403	303,040	167,813
Seeds, lbs	246,783	2,118,436	2,297,587
Potatoes, bu	1,149	15,536	48,848
Beef, brls	128	177	1,561
Pork, brls	1,503	26,168	29,988
Cut Meats, lbs	148,509	5,786,798	7,190,881
Lard, lbs	776,796	13,155,565	4,737,599
Tallow, lbs	36,580	255,505	170,539
Live Hogs, no	6,341	170,053	90,413
Dressed Hogs, no	99	171,815	114,033
Beef Cattle, no	4,063	54,477	40,918
Hides, lbs	185,944	3,538,318	3,453,528
Wool, lbs	730	25,077	5,9[illegible]
Lumber, ft	1,349,750	4,716,250	9,391,673
Shingles, no	2,298,000	7,610,000	5,481,750
Lath, no	50,600	29,000	427,000
Timber, ft	249,000	709,000	272,000
Posts, no	199,000	221,300	60,750
Pickets, no	....	....	50,000
Wood, cds	1,122	8,944	14,140
Staves, no	225,000	1,089,000	817,894
Salt, brls	....	705	....
Highwines, brls	887	23,991	24,511
Fish, pkgs	290	867	2,200
Butter, lbs	15,643	741,704	232,219
Dried Fruit, lbs	290	196,352	2,797,373
Apples, brls	11	1,201	9,671
Broom Corn, lbs	5,400	61,285	190,890
Mill Stuffs, lbs	112,850	1,826,052	3,423,964
Lead, lbs	169,650	1,766,385	596,470
Coal, tons	4,363	4,363	3,264

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g April 19.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	15,836	176,397	244,357
Wheat, bu	712,434	868,648	679,568
Corn, bu	252,686	297,648	561,607
Oats, bu	20,920	47,830	42,830
Rye, bu	110	1,931	1,156
Barley, bu	6,067	62,950	57,471
Seeds, lbs	206,360	2,122,940	2,261,215
Potatoes, bu	....	....	128,317
Beef, brls	1,513	20,408	5,760
Pork, brls	1,778	104,261	63,321
Cut Meats, lbs	1,500,942	31,372,389	19,980,673
Lard, lbs	1,765,943	21,139,142	9,104,588
Tallow, lbs	60,318	2,227,812	557,508
Live Hogs, no	6,041	104,185	35,584
Dressed Hogs, no	....	50,480	88,500
Cattle, no	1,780	19,688	27,786
Hides, lbs	258,968	2,670,925	2,189,220
Wool, lbs	9,698	22,079	2,500
Lumber, ft	2,891,750	23,924,750	35,324,364
Shingles, no	2,131,250	11,080,000	16,915,750
Lath, no	425,250	2,451,000	10,609,850
Timber, ft	....	24,000	3,970
Posts, no	14,000	55,664	88,580
Pickets, no	....	6,000	37,963
Wood, cds	640	725	....
Staves, no	130,000	1,307,250	314,095
Salt, brls	1,090	29,940	17,153
Highwines, brls	399	15,812	12,853
Fish, pkgs	158	689	2,784
Butter, lbs	9,137	881,869	257,716
Dried Fruits, lbs	2,000	252,184	664,726
Apples, brls	....	1,268	2,561
Broom Corn, lbs	88,938	555,692	683,396
Millstuffs, lbs	39,978	119,870	94,958
Lead, lbs	81,945	1,163,705	370,270
Coal, tons	214	3,041	2,496

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar. bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	....	27890	3300	2331	1604
G & C U R R	227	3305	....	....	642	921
R I R R	409	270	....	....	....	400
Ill C R R	773	2100	....	....	....	....
C B & Q R R	355	368	673	....	....	....
C & N W R R	300	700	....	267	171	114
A & St L R R	100	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2795	6534	28393	3467	3144	3043

	Seeds lbs.	La'd lbs.	L H'gs No.	Tall'w lbs.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	....	....	....	79	3370
R I R R	6200	144	....	....	8	....
Ill C R R	3640	550	....	....	160	4150
C B & Q R R	20050	1250	....	370	336	37311
C & N W	1580	....	....	....	....	1619
A & St L	6610	....	100	....	....	....
Total	8190	92890	1494	370	574	46470

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	....	16000	....	....	17000	....
Oswego	....	12050	13175	....	....	....
Port Colborne	....	16150	11250	....	....	....
Kingston	....	16000	....	....	....	....
Collingwood	406	....	575	625	....	....
To other Ports	....	....	325	....	....	....
Total	406	60200	25325	625	17000	....

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the leading markets were firm but not very active.

The Flour market advanced 5@10c ℔ bushel, and there was considerable activity. About 3,000 brls of all kinds changed hands, at $3.70@4.25 for medium to choice Spring Extras, and $4.90@5.15 for White Winter Extras. The extreme firmness of holders restricted business very materially.

The Wheat market advanced ½@¾c per bushel; but at this advance the demand was limited, and it closed dull.—the sales being at 78c for No. 1 Spring, and 73@73½c for No. 2 Spring.

Corn was in fair demand and the market was firm, but the scarcity of vessels rendered transactions comparatively light—old River Mixed selling at 28c afloat; new and old River Mixed at 26½@27c afloat; and new River and Canal Mixed (Inspected Rejected) at 24½@25c afloat. Old Mixed in store was sold at 25½@26c—principally the outside figure.

Oats were in good demand and firm at 20c. Rye was in good demand and firm at 44c. Barley was firm, with sales at 50@55c. Seeds were quiet. Timothy was dull, with sales at $1.35. The supply of Clover Seed is light, and the demand limited to filling small orders—sales of fair quality being made at $4.30. Highwines were inactive—buyers offering 18½c, and holders asking 19½@20c.

Provisions were dull, and all we have to report is a small lot of Bulk Hams at 4½c loose, and Shoulders at 3c loose. Lard is quiet, with slight sales at 6c for prime kettle. Tallow is in good demand at 7¼@7½c. Hides are dull.

There are very few vessels here, and freights are firm but inactive. Four vessels and one propeller were engaged to-day at 11½c for wheat to Kingston and Oswego, 11¼c for rye to Oswego, and 7½c for wheat to Buffalo.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 22, 1862.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 22.

FREIGHTS—LAKE—In the early part of the week freights opened steady at 10c for Wheat to Buffalo, which was the ruling figure till Friday, when news was received from Milwaukee of the opening of the Straits, after which rates almost immediately declined to 8c, and on Saturday to 7c for Wheat to Buffalo, and 11½c to Oswego. Yesterday and to-day there have been but few vessels offering—only two that have arrived from below—and rates have been firmer—closing with engagements at 7½c for Wheat to Buffalo, and 11½c for Wheat to Oswego and Kingston. At these rates, however, shippers show but little disposition to make engagements.

To-DAY the following charters were made—To Kingston:—Schr. Simms, Wheat, at 11½c. To Oswego;—Brig Powhattan, Rye, at 11¼c; Prop. Alleghany, Wheat, via Sarnia, at 11½c. To Buffalo—Schrs. Margarette and Wyandotte, Wheat, at 7½c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—During the week the various lines of railroad leading to the seaboard, have reduced their rates 10c on flour, and 10c on fourth class. They are now as follows:

	2d class.	4th class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	0.80	0.80	1.30
" " via Lake Erie	0.77	0.65	1.25
To Boston, all rail	0.85	0.65	1.30
" " via Lake Erie	0.77	0.60	1.20
To Portland, all rail	0.85	0.65	1.30
To Philadelphia, all rail	0.80	0.60	1.20
" " via Lake Erie	0.75	0.60	1.10
To Baltimore, all rail	0.77	0.59	1.20
" " via Lake Erie	0.75	0.55	1.10
To Pittsburgh, all rail	0.48	0.39	0.80
To Buffalo, all rail	0.45	0.35	0.70
" " via Lake Erie	0.45	0.35	0.70
To Montreal, all rail	0.87	0.65	1.30

RAIL AND WATER FREIGHTS.—The following are the current rates by propeller to Buffalo and other lower lake ports, and hence by rail.

Flour to New York, prop to Buffalo	0.88@0.90
Fourth class to N. Y.	0.52@0.47½
Flour to New York, all water	0.[illegible]@0.75
Fourth class to N. Y.	0.00@0.37½
Flour to New York, prop to Goderich	0.00@1.00
Flour to Boston	0.00@1.10
Flour to Montreal, prop to Collingwood	0.00@1.00
Fifth class to "	0.00@0.45

FLOUR—Received to-day, 2,795 brls; shipped, 400 brls. Received last week, 13,183 brls; shipped 15,836 brls. The Flour market in the early part of the week was quite stagnant, and every sale made was at a decline in prices; but as soon as the Straits were open, freights declined 20@25c ℔ brl, and this, with a slight improvement in Eastern markets has caused a better demand, under which prices have advanced 10@15c ℔ brl on the week. During the past two or three days about 10,000 brls have changed hands, at $3.70@4.00 for fair to good Spring extras, and $3.00@3.25 for Spring superfine, but to-day holders were asking 10c higher, and in some cases it was obtained. Choice brands of Spring extra have sold at $4.25@4.25—holders of favorite brands asking $4.40 at the close. Winter Wheat brands have been dull till about the close, when sales were made at a range of $4.50@5.15 for good to choice White extras. Mill Stuffs continue scarce and high—only one or two of the city mills being in operation. Rye Flour is quiet and steady. Corn Meal is plenty and dull.

To-DAY the market advanced 5@10c, and was tolerably active. Sales were: 100 brls "Champion" white winter at $5.15; 100 brls "Metropolitan" do at $4.95; 100 brls "Bell Street," and 350 brls "Peoples" (Dongola) at $4.90; 300 brls good white winter extras on p.t.; 80 brls "Bartlett" Double Extra r. h. spring, at $4.25; 200 brls "Lillian" r. h. do at $4.25; 400 brls "Hiawatha" r. h. do at $4.00; 200 brls good spring extra at $4.00—free of storage and insurance till the 15th of May; 95 brls "Capital Mills" at $3.95; 100 brls "Pacific" r. h. at $3.90; 400 brls fair extra at $3.80; 500 brls do at $3.77½; 100 brls "Amherst" at $3.75; 400 brls fair extra at $3.75; 94 brls "Harmony" r. h. at $3.70.

The following table shows the closing prices of all grades of flour:

White Winter Extras	$4.90	@	5.15
Red do do	4.25	@	4.65
Spring Extras, good to choice	4.00	@	4.35
do do fair to good	3.70	@	4.00
Rye flour	2.50	@	2.60
Superfine brands	3.00	@	3.25
Middlings, per ton	13.00	@	15.00
Corn Meal, bolted	10.00	@	11.00
do do Unbolted	8.00	@	9.00
Bran and Shorts	9.00	@	10.00

WHEAT—Received to-day, 6,534 bu; shipped, 60,200 bu. Received last week, 47,586 bu; shipped, 712,434 bu. The market in the early part of the week was dull and drooping, but a very material decline in freights caused a reaction, and we have to note an advance on the week of 2½@3c per bushel. Besides a fair shipping demand, partly for Canada, but principally for New York, there has been a better speculative inquiry during the past few days—induced mainly by the unfavorable reports received from the interior with regard to the effects of the wet weather on the coming crop.

To-DAY the market advanced ½@¾c—the demand being chiefly for No. 1 Spring. Sales were as follows:—34,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 78c; 12,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 73c; 2,000 bu do at 73½c; 5,000 bu do at 73¾c.

By sample in bags on track the sales were:—200 bags good Spring at 76c; 80 bags medium at 74c.

CORN—Received to-day, 28,393 bu; shipped, 25,325 bu. Received last week, 127,045 bu; shipped, 252,686 bu. There has been an improved shipping demand for Corn during the week, and the market has been active and firm, and prices have ruled 1@2c higher—closing firm. The demand by shippers is chiefly for old River Mixed in canal boats, the improvement in which is fully 2c per bushel. This advance, however, as is the case with all grain, is due mainly to the decline in freights.

To-DAY the market was firm. Sales were: 10,000 bu old River Mixed to arrive at 28c afloat; 25,000 bu new and old River High Mixed at 27c afloat; 5,000 bu new River Mixed at 26½c afloat; 5,000 bu Rejected Canal at 25c afloat; 16,000 bu old Mixed in store at 26c; 1,000 bu do at 25½c.

OATS—Received to-day, 3,467 bu; shipped, 625 bu. Received last week, 6573 bu; shipped, 20,920 bu. There is a good demand for Oats and the market is firm at 20c for No 1 in store.

To-DAY the sales were: 1,500 bu No 1 in store at 20c; 230 bags at 23c delivered.

RYE—Received to-day, 3,144 bu; shipped, 17,000 bu. Received last week, 5,210 bu; shipped, 110 bu. There is a good inquiry for shipment and the market closes at an advance on the week of 4c per bushel.

To-DAY the offerings were light and the demand good. Sales were: 1,200 bu No 1 in store at 44c; 1,500 bu. by canal (dirty) at 44½c afloat; 800 bu Rejected in store at 38c.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 3,043 bu; shipped, none. Received last week, 11,403 bu; shipped, 6,067 bu. The demand for good samples of Barley continues active, and the market has advanced 2@3c on the week. Sales TO-DAY were: 100 bags prime at 58c delivered; 212 bags fair at 55c on track; 40 bags and 400 bu medium at 50c on track.

PROVISIONS.—MESS PORK.—The market is unusually dull and quotations are almost entirely nominal. In the early part of the week about 1,000 brls city packed were sold at $10.50, and one or two lots of country packed at $10, since which there have been no transactions. There is no effort being made to buy at any price. BULK MEATS—Notwithstanding the offerings have been exceedingly light, the market has ruled very dull, and prices have declined ⅛c on the week. Sides close dull at 4⅛c; Shoulders at 3@3⅛c; and Hams at 4@4½c, loose. ENGLISH MEATS—None here. LARD—The market closes quiet, and prices show a decline of ⅛@¼c per ℔ on the week—there being but a very limited demand even at the decline. Prime kettle rendered was sold towards the close at 7@7.15, and No 1 Lard at 6¼@6⅝c. Yellow Grease is in good demand at 5@5⅛c, and White at 5¾c@5⅞c, but the stock is exhausted. BEEF—There is an active demand for Extra Mess Beef at $11@11.50 for late packed, and $12@12.50 for last fall's packing. There is very little of the latter in market. Mess Beef is in fair request at $10@10.50, and fictitious brands do at $9@9.50.

To-DAY the general market was dull. Sales were: 1,000 pcs country-cut Bulk Hams at 4⅛c, loose; 1,200 pcs country Shoulders at 3c loose; 41 tcs prime Kettle Lard at 7c.

The following are the closing quotations for all kinds of produce:

Mess Pork	$10.00	@	10.50
Light Mess	9.50	@	10.00
Prime Mess	9.50	@	....
Prime Pork	6.50	@	7.00
Rumps	6.00	@	6.50
Bulk Sides, loose	0.04⅛	@	0.04⅜
Bulk Hams	0.04	@	0.04½
Bulk Shoulders, loose	0.03	@	0.03⅛
Mess Beef	9.00	@	10.50
Extra Mess Beef	11.00	@	12.00
Prime Mess Beef, in tierces	....	@	....
Beef Hams	13.50	@	14.00
Prime Leaf Lard, Kettle	0.07	@	0.07¼
" " " Steam	0.07	@	....
No. 1 Lard	0.06¼	@	0.06⅝
White Grease	0.05⅝	@	0.06
Yellow Grease	0.05	@	0.05⅛

The following review of the Provision market is taken from the weekly circular of Mr. HENRY MILWARD, provision broker, issued to-day:

The sole demand has been from the shippers, the packers having closed for the season, unless some unexpected demand should induce some of them to commence curing on ice. The market closes very dull at $3.60@3.85 gross. Some sales of Mess Pork were made at $10.50, but buyers were indisposed to pay that rate, and the market closed dull and nominal at $10@10.50 for city, and $10.00 for country packed. Prime mess is in light supply, and desirable brands would command $9.50. For prime and rump pork there is no inquiry, but the stock of either is very trifling. The recent decline in freights, and the prospect of a still further reduction, may help the market for barrel Pork, and should prices be maintained in the Eastern markets, an advance here may be established. We have, however, a large stock on hand, a considerable portion of which will be ere long in transit for the East.

For bulk meats the market ruled very dull, and lower prices had to be submitted to. Heavy bulk sides were with difficulty sold at 4⅛c, shoulders at 3@3⅛c loose, and hams at 4@4½c. There are no English meats here, and no sales have been reported from the country points.

The Lard market has slightly declined in consequence of the dull reports from New York. Prime kettle closes at 7½@7¼c, prime steam at 7@7⅛c, No. 1 at 6½@6⅝c. Yellow Grease 5@5⅛c, white 5⅝@6c.

The Beef market has been very active, and the prices of Cattle having advanced materially, packers have been forced to demand higher prices. The shippers have been ready purchasers of Cattle, and the market closes firm at $3.[illegible]@3.25 for fair to choice packing, and $3.25@3.75 and in a few instances $4.00 gross for choice shipping qualities. Extra mess beef, winter packing, is scarce and would sell at $11.50@12.00, present packing $11.00@11.50. 3d brands of mess $9.50@9.50. The scarcity of cooperage operates against allowing our beef packers to continue work; some of them have had coopers in Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and other markets tributary to ours, but have failed to secure barrels.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 125 brls. Received last week, 887 brls; shipped, 399 brls. The market during the week has been irregular, and it closes dull and unsettled—with no demand at over 18½c—sellers asking 19½@20c. The speculative demand seems to have ceased for the present, and regular dealers and manufacturers are acting cautiously, in view of the dull state of the New York market.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 40@42c ℔ gal.

SEEDS—Received to-day, 8,190 lbs. Received last week, 246,783 lbs; shipped, 206,360 lbs. CLOVER—There is very little in market and under a limited inquiry to fill small orders, the market is firmer. Sales to-day, 13 bags fair at $4.30. TIMOTHY—The market is well supplied and under a light demand, it is dull. Sales to-day, 80 bags good at $1.35. FLAX—Nothing doing, except in a retail way for seed at $2.00. HUNGARIAN—In limited demand and nominal at 45c.

BROOM CORN—There is a good demand for shipment to New England, and the market is firm. Sales to-day 10 tons prime at $85.00. Common grades sell at $40.00@60.00, and medium at $65@75.00. Choice lots are held at $90@100.00.

BEANS—There is a very active demand for good Mixed Beans, and we quote them firm at $1@1.40 for medium to prime.

FRUITS—GREEN—Apples are very dull and drooping with liberal supplies, principally Western fruit, much of which arrives in bad order. Oranges are plenty and rather lower. DRIED—The demand is fair and the market steady. Pared Peaches are scarce. We quote:

GREEN—Apples, extra N. Y.	3.00	@3.50
" fair to prime western	1.75	@2.75
" common to fair	1.00	@1.50
Lemons, ℔ box	4.50	@5.00
Oranges	4.00	@5.00
Cranberries, ℔ brl	7.00	@8.00
DRIED—Prime N. Y. apples, ℔ ℔	7	@7½c
Michigan Apples	6	@6½c
Ohio	6	@6½c
Southern	5	@5½c
Unpared Peaches	10	@11c
Pared Peaches	18	@20c
Blackberries	14	@15c
Plums	14	@15c
Raspberries	25	@28c
Cherries, pitted	20	@22c

MAPLE SUGAR—There is a very active demand, and the market is firm at 10@10½c. The supply at present is very light.

SALT—Shipped last week, 1,090 brls. The demand at present is very light, in view of a probable decline in prices, as soon as the arrival of the first upward-bound fleet of vessels, with supplies. We quote the market nominal as follows:

Fine ℔ brl	$2.00
Dairy, ℔ brl	3.00
Ground Solar ℔ brl	None in market.
Coarse	None in market.

GROCERIES—Sugars are active and firm ⅛@¼c lower. Coffees, under light stocks all over the country, are firm. We quote:

SUGARS—Cuba	7¾	@	8¾c
Porto Rico	8½	@	9¾c
N. Y. refined white coffee	10¼	@	10¾c
" crushed, granulated and pulverized	11	@	11½c
MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House	45	@	50 c
Portland	32	@	36 c
Plantation	40	@	44 c
N. Y. Syrups	40	@	44 c
Golden Syrup	45	@	50 c
Sorghum Syrup	30	@	35 c
COFFEE—Rio	20	@	23½c
Maracaibo	—	@	— c
Santa	—	@	— c
O. G. Java	27	@	28 c
Mocha	—	@	— c
RICE	7¾	@	8 c
SPICES—Cassia	38	@	40 c
Pepper	18	@	20 c
Allspice	15	@	16 c
Cloves	22	@	25 c
Nutmegs	85	@	90 c
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson	70	@	115 c
Black Teas	50	@	90 c

FISH—The market at present is very dull, and prices have further declined 25c per hf brl. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$ 2.50	@	2.75
No. 2 " "	2.25	@	2.50
No. 1 Trout, "	2.25	@	2.50
No. 2 " "	2.00	@	2.25
Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	4.50	@	5.00
Pickled Herrings, ℔ brl	3.75	@	4.25
No. 1 Mackerel, brls	13.00	@	16.00
" " hf brls	7.00	@	8.50
No. 2 " brls	10.00	@	14.00
" " hf brls	5.25	@	7.50

HIDES—Received last week, 185,944 lbs; shipped, 258,968 lbs. The market for Hides during the past two or three days has been very dull, and the tendency in prices is downwards. We quote:

Dry Flint	13	@	14 c
Dry Salted	10	@	11 c
Green Cured	5¾	@	6¼c
Green Country	5	@	5¼c

TALLOW—Received last week, 36,584 lbs; shipped, 60,318 lbs. There is a very active demand for prime Tallow at 7¼@7½c—packers generally asking 7½c. To-DAY the sales were; 24 brls packing home at 7¼c; 50 brls do at 7½c. Butchers' Tallow sells at 7¼c, and country lots, at 7@7½c.

LUMBER—Received last week, 1,349,750 feet lumber, 2,298,000 Shingles, 50,600 pcs Lath, 199,000 pcs Posts. Shipped, 2,891,750 feet lumber, 2,131,250 Shingles, 425,250 pcs Lath, 14,000 Posts. LUMBER—There have been several cargoes of Kalamazoo lumber sold during the week, mostly of common qualities, at $7.50@8.00; but the market can hardly be said to have opened yet. In the yards, there is a fair demand for common boards, at $9.00, and they are steady at that price. The roads in the country are in such bad condition that the demand at retail yards in the interior towns is very light, and there is little or none selling, except to assort small stocks. Upper qualities are almost entirely neglected. SHINGLES—We note sales of three cargoes of Manitowoc Shaved Shingles at at $2.00@2.25, and the market closes dull. In the yards prices are lower. We quote:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft.	$22.00@23.00
Second Clear	18.00@
Third Clear	13.00@
Stock Boards	10.00@
Common Boards, dry	9.00@
Fencing, dry	9.00@
Clear Flooring, undressed	18.00@
Second Clear do do	14.00@
Common do do	10.00@
Siding, Clear undressed	10.00@
" Common do	8.00@
Cull Boards	7.00@
Long Joists	10.00@14.00
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	2.50@ 2.75
do do No. 1	2.25@
Sawed Shingles, A	2.50@
do do No. 1	2.25@
Lath	1.75@
Posts, ℔ 100 nominal	10.00@15.00

POTATOES—Owing to the wet weather and the condition of the roads the city has been entirely dependent for supplies on the railroads, and the market is consequently firm. Sales to-day, 450 bu prime Neshannocks at 42c; 260 bgs Mixed at 40c—all on track.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for shipping butter and the market is active at 8@9c. Good to prime firkin sells at 9@10c; and Dairy at 11@12c.

EGGS—Fresh are in good supply, with sales at 6@6½c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $2.00@2.50 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 5@6c ℔ ℔.

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day, 674 Beeves. The market is bare and firm. Sales to-day were:

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
10	1097	$3.00	12	1046	$2.90
15	1123	3.00	10	930	2.50

HOGS—Received to-day, 1,494. Market easier Sales were:—

Hogs.	Av. lbs.	Price.	Hogs.	Av. lbs.	Price.
102	215	$3.00	107	209	$2.80
98	198	3.00	184	177	2.72½
28	176	2.90	113	200	2.67½
66	198	2.82½			

SHEEP—192 Sheep, av. 117 lbs, at $4.00. Demand good and market firm.

SUNDRIES—The following table shows the closing quotations of the articles named:

Alcohol, ℔ gal.	40@42c	Hors—Wisconsin	15@17c
Ashes, Babbitt's potash	8@15c	IRON—Bar iron	3.2@3.6c
CHEESE—N. Y.		Steel cast	18@25c
Hamburgh	9@9½c	Sp. steel	5½@7½c
West. Res've	7½@8½c	Plow	6½@7½c
Illinois	6@7c	LEATHER—Harness oak ℔ ℔	29c
COAL—Lehigh		do hemlock	25c
Scranton egg		Collar ℔ foot	15@18c
Blossburgh		Upper "	17@18c
Erie		Bridle ℔ ℔	31@32c
Mineral Ridge		Line	32@34c
Chippewa		Domes. Calf	60@65c
Briar Hill		Domes. Kip	45@55c
Cranberries ℔ brl	2.50@3.00	French Calf	1.00@1.25
DRUGS AND DYES—		Fr. Kip h'vy, to light	75@95c
Aloes, Socotrine, ℔ ℔	58c	Spanish Sole hemlock	23@26c
Alum	3¾@4½c	Good damgd.	22@25c
Annatto	90c	Slaught'r al's oak	27c
Arsenic pow.	8c	do hemlock	23@25c
Arr'w R't, Jam	20@35c		
do Ber	40@45c		
Bal. Copaiva	75c	NUTS—Hickory, ℔ bu	75@85c
Bal. Tolu	1.10	Pecans	8@12c
Bi-carb Soda	5½@5¾c	Chesnuts	2.50@3.00
Bi-chro. Potash	30c	Almonds, sft shell ℔ ℔	15@18c
Borax refined	25c	do hard shell	10@12½c
Camphor	1.00	Filberts	10c
Copperas Am	2½@3c	Brazil	11c
Cream Tartar	35c	Eng Walnts	11@12c
Cubebs	33c	Naples do	15c
Gum Trag	35c	NAILS—10d	3.12½
" Shellac	75c	8d	3.37½
" Trag flake	90c	6d	3.50
" Myrrh	44c	4d	3.75
Ipecac	2.10	3d	4.37½
Iodine	3.50@4.00	NAVAL STORES—Spirits turpentine	1.40
Iodide potas.	3.00@3.25		
Jalap	2.50		
Juniper Ber	10c	Tar	10.00
Oil, Castor	1.65@1.75	Pitch	8.00
Opium	5.00@5.50	Rosin	7.50@12.00
Quicksilver	55@65c	Manila Rope	18c
Sal Soda	3½@3¾c	Tarred hemp Rope	14c
Vitriol blue	12@15c		
FURS—Otter	2.50@4.00	Oakum, U. S. Navy	8@9c
Mink	1.00@1.75	OILS—Kerosene	30@40c
Martin, com	1.00@1.50	Coal Oils	35@38c
Martin, dark and fine	2.50@4.00	No. 1 Lard Oil	75c
Beaver, pri'e	.50@2.00	No. 2 "	65c
Deer skins gray	19@20c	Whale	75c
" blue	12@	Sperm	1.80
" red	35@		
Red Fox	1.25@1.50	Saleratus, Babbitt's best	7½c
Raccoon	10@75c	Saleratus, Babbitt's pure	7c
Fisher, prime	3.00@4.00	Soap, Babbitt's Chemical	8c
Musk Rat	5@17		
Wild Cat	15@20		
Prairie Wolf	25@65	SPIRITS—Camphene	1.40
Timber "	50@1.00		
Opossum	15@20c		
Hors—N. York	17@20c	Burning Fl'd	70@75c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 22—FLOUR—Market 5@10c better, and more doing in export and home consumption. Sales 12,000 brls at $4.50@4.75 for super state; $4.90@4.95 for extra state, and $5 for choice; $4.50@4.75 for super western; $4.85@5.10 for common to medium extra western; $5.30@5.40 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5.50@6.75 for trade brands, market closing rather quiet, holders more disposed to realize. Canadian flour firmer, with increased business. Sales 1,500 brls at $4.90@5.10 for spring, and $5.15@6.25 for winter extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3.25@4.25. Corn meal quiet, nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Market rules heavy. Sales 500 brls at 23½@23c for state and 23¼c for western.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market continues heavy. Sales 6,800 bu winter red western at $1.30; 5,000 bu mixed spring on p t; within a few days and not before reported, 60,000 bu Mil club to arrive from the 15th of May to June 15, at $1.05. Rye firm. Sales 10,000 bu at 80@81c. Some holders refuse to sell below 82c. Barley quiet at 80@85. Corn a shade better, with more doing for export. Sales 88,000 bu at 58@59½c for mixed western in store and del; 58@59c for Jersey and southern yellow, and 70@73c for white southern. Oats in moderate request at 37½@40c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm, and business moderate; sales 675 hhds Cuba at 6¾@7½c; 50 hhds Porto Rico at 7¼c, and 25 boxes Havana at 7½c. Molasses continues firm and in good demand; sales 124 hhds Porto Rico at 38c; 10 hhds and 10 brls Cuba, Muscavado at 25½c, and 50 hhds Barbados at 26c, at auction; 298 hhds and 23 tierces Porto Rico at 35@40c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Market dull and unchanged. Sales of 300 bbls at $12.00@12.25 for mess; $12.50@13.50 for western and city prime mess, and $9.00@10.25 for prime. Beef ruled very quiet and prices were firm. Sales of 160 bbls at $4.50@5.50 prime; $5.50@8 for country mess; $12@13.50 for repacked mess, and $14@15 for extra mess. Prime mess beef in moderate demand at $20. Beef hams inactive at $17@17.50. Cut meats quiet and steady. Sales 80 pkgs at 4½@5c for shoulders; 5½@6¼c for hams. Included in sales are 3,000 tree city cut shoulders in pickle at 4½c. Bacon sides dull. Sales 300 boxes short ribbed middles at 7c. Lard quiet and steady. Sales 1,087 brls at 7¼@8¼c. Butter selling steady at 8@14c for Ohio, 10@20c for state. Cheese firm at 6½@8c.

MONEY—Market continues easy. 5@6 per cent. for loans on call. Strictly prime paper scarce and in demand at 5½@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm at 111¼@111½ for merchants' and 111¾@112 for bankers' bills. American Gold firm at 1½@1½ per cent. prem. California gold bars quoted at 2½ per cent prem. Government stocks firmer; U S 6s '81 94@94½; 7 3-10 Treasury notes are firm at par and interest.

STOCKS—Steady but quiet. Chi & R I 54¾; U S 6s 81, regtd 93½, do coupons 94½; Ga & Ch 61¾; C C & C 113½; Ill C scrip 63½; Pan 91; Mich S 23¼; M C 55½; Erie pfd 59½; Erie 37; S 80; Clev & Tol 41½; Pac Mail 105; Cumb pfd 26½; Erie 5th bonds 63½; U S 6s 75; Treasurer's certificate 97¼; Treasury 7 3-10 100; Mo 6s 49¾; Erie 5s '60 59¾; N Y C 82.

Foreign Markets.

PER CITY OF NEW YORK.] LIVERPOOL, April 10.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, April 10.

Consols 93⅜@94; I. C. shares 45@44½. Discount Erie 31½.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... April 22—22.

Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, 275 m shingles.
Schr Maine, Stevens, Muskegon, 60 m shingles, 125 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, Glaser, Pt Washington.
Schr Honest John, Rollins, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Joe Dresden, Finnegan, Holland, 75 m staves.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr M Mitchell, Egan, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr H Spencer, Kyerson, Pierre Marquette, 10 m shingles.
Schr Freedom, Sloan, St Joseph, 900 r r ties.
Schr Hero, Kent, Reid, Muskegon, 750 m shingles.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, South Haven, 50 m lumber.
Schr Dio Vernon, Ingraham, Buffalo.
Schr Albany, Smith, Wolf River, 4,000 posts.
Schr L B Nichols, Simons, Peterson's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr R K Gates, Flagg, Wisconsin Clay Banks, 30 m lumber, 3 m lath.
Schr Black Hawk, Mollis, Kalamazoo, 140 m lumber.
Schr Palmetto, Johnson, Two Rivers, 40 m lumber, 300 posts.
Schr Hero, Vouch, South Haven, 50 m lumber.
Schr Racer, Bryan, Buffalo, 800 brls lime.
Scow Kewaxcum, Blodgett, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 10 cds wood.
Scow Cygnet, Ferry, Muskegon, 55 m lumber, 90 m shingles.

CLEARED .... April 22.

Prop Mineral Rock, McKay, Buffalo, 17,000 bu rye, 779 brls pork.
Prop J Barber, Perritt, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Planet, Ward, Collingwood, 575 bu corn, 406 brls flour, sundries.
Bark Nucleus, McPherson, Green Bay.
Bark G C L, Moore, Forkstige.
Brig Mahoning, Stewart, Oswego, 12,050 bu wheat.
Brig F B Gardner, Carey, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Brig C P Williams, Balentine, Buffalo, 17,6 00 bu wheat.
Brig Algoma, Scanlan, Bay de Noquet.
Schr Roanoke, Gallisi, Navarino.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo.
Schr Fisher, Glaser, White Lake.
Schr Honest John, Rollin, Muskegon.
Schr Joe Dresden, Finnegan, Parker's Pier.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, St Joseph.
Schr G L Newman, Jones, Port Colborne, 16,150 bu wheat.
Schr Echo, Emory, Port Colborne, 11,250 bu corn.
Schr J B Newhouse, Bartlett, Kingston, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Major Anderson, Cleland, Oswego, 13,175 bu corn.
Schr W G Bonesteel, Culver, St. Joseph.
Schr Planet, Lynn, Silver Creek.
Schr Nichols, Simons, Holland.
Schr Monsoon, Young, Buffalo, 8,600 bu wheat.
Schr Dart, Montague, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Eveline, Zimmer, Buffalo, 14,275 bu wheat.
Schr Live Oak, Landon, Buffalo, 10,725 bu corn.
Schr Palmetto, Johnson, Two Rivers.
Schr Hero, Bauch, South Haven.
Schr Fortune, Hollowell, Buffalo, 17,095 bu corn.
Scow Kewaxcum, Blodgett, Muskegon.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... April 21.

Sultan, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
Alexander, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn, 348 bu rye.
Mariam, Ottawa, 3,290 bu oats, 1,940 bu rye, 1,604 bu barley.
Jas Patrick, Ottawa, 5 300 bu corn.
Sunshine, LaSalle, 5,490 bu corn.
Humboldt, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
Alida, LaSalle, 5,400 bu corn.

CLEARED .... April 21.

Amazonia, Morris.
Ericsson, LaSalle, 16¼ m ft lumber, 5 m lath, 4,416 staves and headings.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SCHR. RACER.—This vessel arrived this morning from Buffalo. In the Straits she met with some floating ice and detained somewhat in consequence. She saw nothing of the upward bound fleet.

PASSED DETROIT—April 21st.—UP Props Acme, Dubuque; barks Twilight, Levi Rawson, D. Morris; brig Young America; schrs Twin Sister, Imperial, H. L. Whitman, W. Fiske, Yorktown, Summit, H. Hoppeck, E. C. Roberts, Grand Turk.

ARRIVED UP—Props Concord, Detroit, Baltic, Illinois.

ARRIVED DOWN—Steamer Forest Queen, Seabird.

PASSED DOWN—Props Prairie State, Empire; Young America; brig Iroquois; schrs Zephyr, Fred Wells, D. Marble, Forest.

Rainy, with strong N. E. wind.

THE PROP. PRAIRIE STATE.—The propeller Prairie State, which it was feared at Chicago, had been lost, passed yesterday, having got through the Straits about the same time with the Queen of the Lakes. She encountered considerable ice, but some of the upward bound fleet had got through. One vessel, name unknown, was ashore on Bois Blanc.—*Detroit Tribune.*

ASHORE.—We notice in the Buffalo *Commercial* the announcement of the propeller Jefferson being ashore seven miles west of Port Colborne, having been driven there on Friday night. A telegraphic dispatch to Capt. S. P. Dow in that city, to the above effect had already been received. The probability was she would be immediately got off without serious damage.—*Ibid.*

FIRST ROUND TRIP BETWEEN DETROIT AND SAGINAW.—The steamer Forest Queen arrived yesterday from Saginaw. On her way up she met large quantities of ice, but on her return she encountered none whatever, Lake Huron being clear as far as the eye could reach. She again left for Saginaw to-day. Her officers report that a barge with 600 barrels of salt was sunk in Saginaw river a few days since.—*Ibid.*

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock .... Curtain rises at 7½.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the great versatile actor,

MR. CHANFRAU.

SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER at his excellent personation of

BADGER, The Fast Clerk,

In the great sensation play of

Mysteries and Miseries of New York,

Presented this WEDNESDAY EVENING, for the last time, together with the brilliant Comic Drama of the

WIDOWS VICTIM.

Jerry Clip .... Mr. Chanfrau.

With imitations of EDWIN FORREST, THE ELDER BOOTH, BARNEY WILLIAMS and DADDY RICE.

☞ Thursday, Our American Cousin. In rehearsal Mr. Chanfrau's own Drama of LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL. Also, Boucicault's great Drama, the OCTOROON

BRYAN HALL.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S

World Renowned Minstrels,

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK,

Will appear at Bryan Hall on Tuesday, April 29th.

ap22-p576-2t

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE,
LATE KINGSBURY HALL.

Business Manager .... W. A. CHRISTY.
Stage Manager .... BYRON CHRISTY.

GRAND RE-OPENING,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 23, 1862.

New Stage, Scenery, Proscenium, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

CHRISTY'S MINSTELS.

The largest and most perfectly organized Minstrel Troupe in existence. KINGDOM COMING, STUMP SPEECH, PETER PIPER, PEPPER PODGE LA PRIMA DONNA, RISE AND FALL OF STOCKS, GIDEON'S BAND, &c. To conclude with the Ethiopian Farce entitled

THE STATUE LOVER.

Admission to all parts of the House, 25 cents. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Gentlemanly Ushers in attendance. ap21-p563-3t

METROPOLITAN HALL.
Commencing Thursday Evening, April 24th.

HOOLEY'S (late)

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S

MINSTRELS,

From Niblo's Saloon, Broadway, New York.

R. M. HOOLEY and G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietors.

The most talented and versatile Troupe in existence, comprising the CREAM OF THE PROFESSION, whose concerts during the past ten months in the City of New York have elicited the highest encomiums from the press, and have been witnessed by over 150,000 of the elite and fashion of the great metropolis. All the newest gems of Minstrelsy, with new and original acts, legitimately performed by picked corps of Vocal, Instrumental, Terpsichorean and Histrionic Artistes. For particulars see programmes. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

FRANK EDWARDS, Agent.

ap22-p563-3t

"REMEMBER THE POOR ORPHANS."

Oriental Bazaar and Ladies Fancy

FAIR,

For the benefit of the Orphans in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, will open at

BRYAN HALL,

MONDAY, APRIL 21,

Closing on the evening of the 24th.

A varied and interesting entertainment will be presented each evening.

Concerts, Oratorios, Tableaux.

Season Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady .... $1.
Single Tickets, good for one evening .... 25 cts.

[ap15-p554-1t]

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.—The St. George's Benevolent Association will celebrate their Anniversary by holding

SOCIABLE AND BALL,

AT METROPOLITAN HALL,

ON

Wednesday Evening, April 23, 1862.

TICKETS .... $1.00.

Tickets can be had at the Sherman House Drug Store, corner Clark and Randolph; Blackall's Tea Store, 69 Clark street; Messrs Phelps & Seeley's, corner of Randolph and Canal; Foster House, corner of North Clark and Kinzie; Messrs. Doggett & Bassett's corner of North Clark and Water streets, and of the members and officers of the Society. ap16-p350-1w

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

S. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Bolting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engines and Boilers, together with Heater, Water and Steam Guages, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We will furnish any amount of reference of parties who have used them, and [illegible] information obtained regarding them. Complete patent mill machinery will be furnished, to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274. oc6-73-ly

LEMUEL CRAWFORD

DEALER IN

Chippewa and Briar Hill

COAL by the CARGO.

Manufacturer and dealer in

MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON.

Office No. 7 Johnson's Marine Block, River street. ap15-p208-lm

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh25-ly

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FAMILY [illegible] SOAP, CANDLES, APPLES, HARDWARE, &c. AT AUCTION. ☞ Without reserve for Cash. ☞ THIS MORNING, April 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, ap23 WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, WOOL HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. ☞ Without reserve for Cash. ☞ On THURSDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. ap19-p513-2t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BOYS' AND MEN'S READY MADE CLOTHING, Neck Ties, Gents' Shirts, Dry Goods, Cutlery, &c. AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at our rooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. ap22-p511-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.—Household Goods, Platform Scales, Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, and other Merchandise, AT AUCTION. ☞ Without reserve for Cash. ☞ On SATURDAY, April 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. ap23-p513-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANO FORTE, &c., of a family declining Housekeeping, AT AUCTION. ☞ Without reserve for Cash. ☞ On TUESDAY, April 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at Dwelling House, No. 8 Washington street. ap19 WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, VELVET, PARLOR and BRUSSELS CHAMBER CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION. ☞ WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. ☞ On FRIDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at Dwelling House No. 11 Congress street, between Michigan and Wabash avenues. We shall sell all of the Furniture in Dwelling No. 11 Congress street, consisting of rich velvet parlor carpet, walnut drawing room sets, in crimson and green shamrock brocatelle, upholstered with hair; walnut parlor sets, upholstered in English Tapestry; B. W. centre table, extra carving, Lisbon marble top; ... [illegible] ap19 WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF THE Furniture of the Stewart House AT AUCTION, Without reserve for cash, on THURSDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock, At the Stewart House, over 94 and 96 State Street. We shall sell all the Furniture of the Stewart House consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Table, Table Linen, Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, Stoves, &c., &c. The whole comprising a large and desirable lot of well-kept Furniture. By order of the Mortgagee. WM. B. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ap19-p489-5t

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 38 LAKE ST. SALE OF SPLENDID Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. AT AUCTION, At the Dwelling of B. W. Raymond, At 180 Wabash Avenue. We will sell on FRIDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock, ... [illegible] All in Splendid Order. Also—The Gas Fixtures of said house. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers. ap22-p594-4t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 38 LAKE ST. Great Sale of Choice European Oil Paintings in Rich Gold Gilt Frames, AT AUCTION. We will sell at No. 81 Dearborn street, (time and date of the sale will be stated hereafter). A large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings, ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, AT AUCTION. The Entire Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Of a family breaking up housekeeping, and removed to our store for convenience of sale, on WEDNESDAY, April 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, No. 38 Lake street consisting in part of ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers. ap21-p537-3t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF Household Furniture, &c. AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock, ... J. C. MARBLE, Assignee. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers. ap19-p518-3t

BY JOHN RANKIN. Elegant Household Furniture, Piano Forte, French Plate Mirrors, Velvet Tapestry Carpets, &c., &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY Morning April 26th, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell at the residence, No. 8 Washington street, near Michigan Avenue, the entire elegant Household Furniture, Piano Forte, French Plate Mirrors, &c. ... JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer. ap19-p515-7t

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, at Auction, by S. NICKERSON, 22 Lake street ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer. ap18-p484-7t

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column. [ap12-[illegible]]

In St. Louis.

BY E. & W. MORGAN. GOVERNMENT SALE, At St. Louis, Mo., of Condemned and Captured Horses, MULES, BROOD MARES, WAGONS, &c. AT Morgan's St. Louis Stock Yard, Northeast and Northwest corners of Fifth and Carr streets, On FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 25TH, AT 11 O'CLOCK. Will be sold by order of Capt. WM. MYERS, A. Q. M. A LARGE NUMBER OF HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES, WAGONS, &c. The Stock can be examined day previous to sale. TERMS—United States Treasury Notes, or Government Vouchers payable in the Department of the Missouri. All purchasers will be required to pay for stock as sold, and take immediate possession of same. ap19-p489-5t E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

CARD. E. & W. MORGAN, ... FIFTH AND CARR STREETS. As a Sales Emporium ... Morgan's St. Louis Stock Yard ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street. ... Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. ... "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

Contrabands for Rebel Service.—The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* says that a requisition has been made upon the slave owners of Prince George and Surrey counties for one half of the negroes between the ages of 16 and 50, to repair to Williamsburg, where the rebel Gen. Magruder's reserves are posted, to work on fortifications which are designed to protect that town in the rear. ... [illegible]

The Chicago Sanitary Commission.—The Chaplain of the 11th Iowa regiment, writing from on board the steamer John J. Roe, *en route* down the Tennessee river with wounded soldiers from the Pittsburg battle field, says: ... [illegible]

☞ The Ohio 53d, which is accused of running to the rear, say that, being raw recruits, and had never been drilled, they were all confused, but still would have stood their ground had not their Colonel dodged. ... [illegible]

☞ A letter from Paris, received in Washington, says the Emperor Napoleon is reported to say in reference to the engagement in Hampton Roads, that it is now settled there is no navy in the world that could stand against iron-clad steamers. ... [illegible]

☞ The Republicans carried the city election at Bloomington, on Monday, electing Parke Mayor by 25 majority. ... of Rockford, was re-elected yesterday without opposition.

☞ Gen. Scott has retired from New York to his family residence in Elizabeth, N. J., and will remain there in quiet retirement.

The Bombardment of Fillow—Work—Com. Foote's Wound. [From the St. Louis Democrat.] ... [illegible]

Halleck's Congratulations to the Army of the Tennessee. ... [illegible]

DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. Steamship Bohemian at Portland. ... [illegible]

TWO DAYS STILL LATER. Steamship Persia at New York. ... [illegible]